The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1889. NO. 14.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE,

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

☞Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

C. W. MATTERN.

PAINTING AND PAPER-HANGING.

Am prepared to do painting, graining, glazing, paper-hanging, etc., in either town or country. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Residence on Railroad street. Drop me a postal.

J. P. WILSON,

—DEALER IN—

ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS, & CANNEL COAL, & CONNELLSVILLE CRUSHED COKE.

☞All orders promptly filled at the lowest prices possible.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

MISS MATTIE ROBLEY,

—DRESSMAKER.—

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Sewing done at short notice. Aim to please customers.

☞Give me a call.

JAMES E. McCONAHY,

RESTAURANT AND EATING-SALOON,

FRESH FISH AND VEGETABLES.

Main Street, Opposite Juniata House.

GEORGE T. NUMER,

FASHIONABLE BARBER —AND— HAIR-DRESSER.

Shop on Main Street, opposite B. O'Connor & Son's store.

☞Satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial.

-:W. H. DUNN,:-

Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron, & Copper Worker.

—{o}—

ROOFING, SPOUTING, & —JOB-WORK—

done in best style, at short notice. Parties desiring anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me. All work guaranteed. Located at W. H. Spangler's old stand.

BOOT And SHOE MAKER.

Having secured the services of W. D. Dickson, a first-class workman, I can assure patrons that their work will be done promptly and in a very satisfactory manner.

New Work a Specialty, and Good Fits Guaranteed.

Shop on Main Street, near P. R. R. station. Give us a call,

M. L. REX.

Poetry.

A HARD LOT.

It's a very hard lot to be poor when it snows.—*Child's Primer.*

A plausible theory also obtains,
It's a very hard lot to be poor when it rains;
In addition, with some the opinion prevails,
It's a very hard lot to be poor when it hails.
To keep up the jingle as long as one pleases,
It's a very hard lot to be poor when it freezes.
To run the whole gamut of natural laws,
It,s a very hard lot to be poor when it thaws.
If to *my* way of thinking the reader inclines,
It's a very hard lot to be poor when it shines.
To think it all over, whatever befall,
It's a rather hard lot to be poor, sir, at all.

Select Story.

THE JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The echoes of the centennial of the crowning event in the formation of our goverment—the inauguration of Washington—are now dying away, and so far as this generation is concerned, we are pretty well done for centennial celebrations. There is one more in store for us, however, and that is the quadricentennial of the discovery of America which will occur in 1492, and for participation therein the Jews of this country are already preparing, and well they may.

The reverent Christian and the reverent Jew alike, who look upon the Israelites as the chosen of God, whose peculiar, favored people they were, must find strong endorsement for their belief in glancing over the history of Spain in 1492.

In honor of the success which crowned the Spanish arms, culminating in the conquest of Granada, Ferdinand and Isabella in the spirit of a thank-offering to the Lord, doubtless, "published their memorable and the most disastrous edict against the Jews; inscribing it, as it were, with the same pen with which they drew up the glorious capitulation of Granada and the treaty with Columbus."

While the one deed drove the Jews from their homes and firesides, their treasures virtually confiscated, the other laid the foundation for a new country which was to be for many of them the land of promise, a land flowing with milk and honey. Driven from Spain, the Jews fled whithersoever chance took them, many turning up in Holland, whence they came to America.

The arrival of the first Jew on American soil is coeval with the discovery of the continent. Their superior education and linguistic attainments caused them to be sought after as physicians, interpreters, etc., and among the first to set foot on the new country was Luis de Torres, "a baptized Jew," whom Columbus, according to his own chronicles, sent ashore to greet the Grand Khan of India whose country he believed he had reached by a new route. Some students of history, however, hold that the advent of the Jew in America far antedates that of either Spaniard or Norseman, believing that the lost tribes of Israel were the ancestors of the Aztecs and North American Indians, and pointing for confirmation of their theory to similar religious forms and ceremonies, stories, legends, and traditions having their origin evidently in the Bible, even the word Mexico being traced to the Hebrew "Messiah." This, however, has little to do with the Jews in whom we are especially interested.

Although the treaty with Columbus forbade Jews from residing or traveling in the newly discovered country, we find that a party of them left Holland for Brazil in 1624. When Portugal, however, regained possession of that country many of them left, owing to persecution, twenty-seven of them reaching New Amsterdam in 1654. These new immigrants were a thorn in the side of Hardkoppig Peter Stuyvesant. They scarcely had landed when he asked the home government that "none of the Jewish nation be permitted to infest New Netherland," but neither in this nor in other instances where he appealed to Holland did he get any comfort, as the Dutch were always more than tolerant of the Jews. In one respect, however, we find that in these two hundred years we have progressed little. A Jew in Stuyvesant's time was fined six hundred guilders for keeping his store open on Sunday during the sermon. He presumably observed Saturday as his Sabbath. But in this same great city, now called New York, two centuries and a quarter later, Jewish workmen who keep Saturday as their Sabbath, are imprisoned for the terrible crime of working for their bread on Sunday! The Jews fared no better, however, under the English and it was not until 1680 that they could establish a synagogue, when they opened one in Mill [Broad] Street. The congregation—*Shearith Israel*—still exists and maintains a place of worship in West 19th Street.

John Jacob Astor and Nicholas Low, founders of some of the leading New York families, were first employed by Hayman Levy, who aided and encouraged them when they branched out for themselves.

Some of the Jews of New Amsterdam must heve wandered eastward for we have record of a grave in Massachusetts about 1659. Newport, then the main port of entry, attracted them also, and their number was increased by the arrival of a party from the West Indies in 1694. That they must have become wealthy is evident from the fact that Moses Lopez lost nearly all of his twenty-seven vessels by seizure of the British during the Revolution. Of all Newport Jews, Judah Touro is best known. He gave them the cemetery, on visiting which, Longfellow was inspired to write:

"How came they here? What burst of Christian hate,
What persecution, merciless and blind,
Drove o'er the sea—that desert desolate—
These Ishmaels and Hagars of mankind?"

It was Toura who insured the completion of Bunker Hill monument by donating $10,000 for the purpose, and who while living in New Orleans bid in a Christian church at a foreclosure sale, declining rent or interest, and when subsequently it was burnt down, aided liberally in its re-erection. He owned but one slave, and him he instructed in business and gave him his freedom and a goodly sum of money to start with.

The first official record of Jews in Pennsylvania is in 1726 when Arnold Bamberger was by special act allowed to trade and hold land; and although that state furnished many patriots, there is one Philadelphian who stands forth pre-eminently as one who placed his wealth at the disposal of his adopted country—Haym Salomon—meeting in return with that ingratitude for which republics are proverbial.

Salomon was a close friend of Jefferson and Madison and relieved them when in sore straits. The latter writes to Randolph that he "had been for some time a pensioner on the favor of Salomon"; and he frequently advanced the pay of members of the Revolutionary Congress without security or interest. "The price of money," writes Madison, "is so usurious that he thinks it ought to be extorted from none but those who aim at profitable speculations." The Government's indebtedness was recognized by Congress and in 1864 the Senate passed an appropriation of $353,726.43 on condition that his heirs relinquish all further claims. When the withdrawal of continental money caused great distress, Salomon distributed $2,000 among the poor. Isaac Moses of Philadelphia gave £3,000 to Robert Morris when the finances were in an embarrassed condition.

Schaefferstown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, was settled by Jews as early as 1700. The cemetery is still standing. In Lancaster we hear of them in 1735, and in Easton fifteen years later. Shortly after, they appear in Richmond and toward the end of the century in New Orleans.

While the Maryland records refer to a "Jew doctor," who was committed for blasphemy in 1658, no further record of the Jews here for nearly a century have thus far been published, although there are some interesting notices in the inedited archives. Jacob Hart is spoken of in the secret journals of the Revolutionary Congress as heading a subscription by merchants to raise two thousand guineas for the relief of a detachment under Lafayette.

In 1733 two score of Jews left London for Savannah and in 1750 a congregation was established in Charleston and a synagogue maintained. A mutual benefit society then formed still exists.

The Jew was not neglectful of his duties as a citizen, for besides the instances quoted, we find, in 1769, a corps of volunteer infantry composed nearly all of Charleston Hebrews.

In the navy, Commodore Uriah P. Levy was senior in rank when he died in 1862. Joseph B. Noves, who died two years ago in his ninety-second year, was wounded on board the *Guerriere* in the action off Algiers and was retired in 1822. Captaid J. P. Levy commanded the *America* in the Mexican War. Levi Myers Harby, a naval officer, served his flag for fifty-two years.

Mordeca M. Noah was Consul-General at Tunis, Surveyor of the port of New York, Sheriff of the same city and Judge of the Court of Special Sessions. He was taunted with the remark, when chosen sheriff, that it was "a pity Christians have to be hung by a Jew," to which he replied that it was a pity that Christians required hanging at all. There have been Jewish mayors of Jacksonville, Florida Jersey City, Hawley, Pa., and Wilmington, N. C.

Mayer Isaac Frank was Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Moses Levy was a recorder of Philadelphia, from 1802 to 1808, becoming afterward Presiding Judge of the District Court.

Judah P. Benjamin was United States Senator and Vice-president of the Confederacy; Solomon B. Noves, Consul-General to Maracaibo; Franklin J. Moses, Chief Justice of South Carolina (not the one who disgraced the gubernatorial chair, who was a Jew by birth only); S. Heydenfeldt, Justice of the California Supreme Court; David L. Yulee, Senator from Florida before the war; B. F. Jonas, Senator from Louisiana; Simon Wolf, Consul General to Egypt; Marcus Otterbourg, Minister to Mexico; Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey; Benjamin F. Peixotto, Consul-General to Roumania and Consul to Lyons, and Solomon Hirsch has just been appointed to succeed Mr. Straus at the Porte.

Mention has not been made of Jews in the popular branch of Congress, in state legislatures, or in local politics. In New York City alone there are four upon the bench.

We hear at times a reference to the "Jewish vote," but there is no such thing. In politics Jews are Americans first, and then Jews. Their religion in no wise interferes with their duties as citizens. No better exemplification of the independence of the Jew in politics can be given than the attitude during the war of the two Jewish ministers who were by all odds the ablest of their day: Dr. David Einhorn and the Rev. Morris J. Raphall. The latter defended with the Bible the institution of slavery, citing chapter and verse, while the former, who occupied a Baltimore pulpit, was out-spoken against it; so much so that he was compelled to leave that city and seek a more congenial atmosphere.

In the early part of this century, Isaac Harby, of South Carolina, conducted a number of publications on literary and political questions. Pernina Moise, a writer of hymns, many of which are still sung in Sunday-schools, published a volume in 1833. In 1835 Gershom Kursheedt published the first daily in New Orleans, and in 1841 Joseph Cohen issued the German journal in that city. For over fifty years Moritz Loeb conducted *Der Morgenstern* at Doylestown Pa., and unless the writer is in error, the first penny paper in New York, the *Sun*, owed its inception to a Mr. Jackson. The *Sunday Times and Messenger* was established by Mordecai M. Noah, before referred to. The *True American*, published at Trenton for over a third of a century by the Vaar family, has a national reputation, and so has the *Home Journal*, which was started by N. P. Willis, but has been conducted for many years by Morris Phillips. We may also include the *Art Amateur* by Montague Marks, the *Epoch*, by DeWitt J. Seligman, and the *Forum*, which is controlled by Isaac L. Rice and Nathan Bijur.

Abraham Hart, of the firm of Carey & Hart, Philadelphia, was one of the most enterprising publishers of half a century ago. He got out 500 complete copies of Bienzi within twenty-four hours, a great feat even to-day. He brought out the first illustrated Longfellow, was the firs American publisher to pay copyright to foreign authors, when he gave Capt. Marryatt $2,000, and the world is under obligations to him for the first collection of Macaulay's essays.

Concluded next week.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Its Celebration by Prominent People at Woodstock, Conn.

Addresses Delivered by President Harrison and Others.

President Harrison, Secretaries Tracy and Noble, Senator Hiscock and a distinguished party went to Woodstock, Conn., to spend the Fourth of July as the guests of H. C. Bowen. General Harrison is the third President who has honored Woodstock by his presence on the National holiday. General Grant took part in the opening exercises on July 4, 1870. President Hayes also spent one Fourth there.

Congressman Russell at 11 o'clock rapped the company to order, and after pleasant words of welcome to the President and other visitors, and to the large crowd assembled, he nominated Governor Bulkeley for Chairman of the day. The Governor, in a brief speech, accepted the honor, and expressed his pleasure at officially welcoming and presenting to the audience the President. Hearty applause greeted the President as he arose. He spoke as follows:

"It is not my purpose to make an address to-day. I did not know until this morning that the programme would contain any mention of my name at all; but it would be altogether uncivil if I did not, this opportunity having been offered me, express my thanks to those of you who are gathered here this morning and to him upon whose hospitable invitation you have gathered for the friendly and cordial greeting which you have given me, not only here to-day, but in my progress hither yesterday. Your patriotism has been put to the test by weather conditions as unfavorable as are possible in the summer season, but you will not, I am sure, hold me responsible for the fact that the bureau having these conditions in charge has failed to secure to you such weather as we would have desired to-day. (Laughter.) It is very gratifying to know that your love of country and your interest in the perpetuation and right observance of this pleasant celebration at Woodstock has so perfectly triumphed over every impediment.

"I am sure I look into the faces this morning of a body of citizens filled with honest pride in the story of their country, and full of serious purpose to maintain those institutions from all taint of corruption or decay. We stand to-day as a nation exempt from all fears of foreign hurt. It is not in the power of any people upon earth much to harm us, except our own people. We do not say this in any spirit of boastfulness, but rather in one of thankfulness for that Divine Providence which has given us such location and assignment among the nations of the earth that no people of great power touches us on any side. All the more exempt from thoughts of foreign assault ought our thoughts to turn to dangers which are eternal, and from which alone we can have serious harm. All the more should every thoughtful citizen consider how we may promote the public weal, how we may hold up our institutions in honor among ourselves, securing and promoting, both in State and national legislation, those measures which have best promoted, not individuals, not the special, but the general good of all the people.

"I think such meetings as these, the old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, have in them very instructive and elevating power. I think you should be, as, doubtless, you are, very appreciative and grateful to him who has inauguarated, and with so much patience and intelligence perpetuated, these gatherings. I am glad to be here with you to-day. I am glad on this anniversary of that Declaration which, afterward established by arms, made us a nation, seriously as in the presence of Him whose guidance has been conspicuously present in all our affairs, to unite with you in fresh consecration to duty, and to the true weal and happiness of all our people. I desire to thank these comerades of the great army of the Union for their escort and attendance here to-day. Surely those who, in peril, on the red edge of battle, have shown their love to the flag will not fail to be good citizens now that they have returned to those abodes of peace and civil pursuits. To all of you who have gathered from these Connecticut homes I desire to express my thanks for your kind and pleasant reception. It seems to be exceedingly appropriate that one like Mr. Bowen, born here on these Connecticut hilltops, drawing in in his youth the vigor and strength which equipped him for the sharp contests of business life in our great city, should return hither, bring back to the old hills and to the old State a tribute out of that wealth which he has accumulted to beautify and benefit a country to which he himself is so largely indebted. It is pleasant to know that his example in this respect is spreading among those sons of New England who have gone, not only to the great cities and marts of trade upon our Atlantic seaboard, but even to the far West—that they are coming back and repossessing themselves of old New England homes, and giving their influence and their means to preserve and perpetuate here that high manhood type of simple but strong citizenship which was the pride of these States in early years.

"There are behind me several gentlemen with manuscripts in their pockets, who are burning for utterance, and I will do again to-day that which I have so much formed the habit of doing at Washington, give way to Senators and members of Congress."

As the President resumed his seat three cheers were called for and given.

Senator Hawley was next introduced and spoke briefly in advocacy of a worthy celebration of the Fourth of July. Associate Justice Miller followed in a short address.

Congressman T. B. Reed, of Maine, was the next speaker. When Mr. Reed had finished Governor Bulkeley introduced Secretaries Noble and Tracy. When the latter was well advanced in his address a furious and drenching shower caused the people to make a precipitate run for cover. During a slight lull in the storm Will Carleton read his poem, "Rhymes to the Day," and Senator Hiscock got through his address on "American Political Pessimism." But the rain soon began to fall more heavily than ever, and Mr. Bowen announced that the rest of the programme, consisting of the doxology and the benediction, would be carried out at his residence.

The President stopped at Woodstock over night, and early next morning planted a tree before the residence of Mr. Bowen. Secretary Tracy, Governor Bulkeley, Justice Miller, Senator Hawley, Congressman Reed and other guests assisted at the planting. After breakfast the President and party were conveyed to New London, Conn., by a special train. Then they went aboard the United States steamer Dispatch and were taken to Newport, R. I.

President Harrison visited the United States torpedo station near Newport and inspected the training ship New Hampshire. He was then driven to the State House where a reception was held, over 1500 people shaking hands with him.

The Presidential party left on the Despatch about midnight amid an explosion of torpedoes, made visible by the operation of the naval search light, making a weird and beautiful sight.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THEODORE DWIGHT WOOLSEY, ex-President of Yale University, died a few days ago at New Haven, Conn., aged eighty-eight years.

THE plant of the Reading (Penn.) Iron Works, which failed for over a million, has been sold for $150,000, subject to a mortgage of $600,000, to a representative of the Reading Railroad.

NINETY-SIX yearlings from J. B. Haggins's California ranch were sold in New York for $113,750.

THE semi-centennial of the founding of the oldest normal school in America, that at Farmingham, Mass., has just been celebrated.

A WATERSPOUT broke over Altoona, Penn., at about 10 o'clock at night, doing great damage. The rain came down in torrents, overflowing the streets and bursting sewers.

THE Chautauqua (N. Y.) Assembly opened its sixteenth annual session.

LIZZIE AND MAMIE HAWKS, cousins, were killed by lightning while swinging in a hammock on the farm of John Hawks, about three miles from Lockport, N. Y.

OSCAR PEARSALL, aged thirty-eight years, killed himself over the coffin of his mother, Hannah, who had just died, aged ninety years, at Williamsburg, N. Y.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., was again threatened with disaster by the Conemaugh River and mountain torrents. Heavy storms and floods created much damage and consternation, and many narrow escapes from drowning were reported.

AT the celebration of the Fourth of July in Woodstock, Conn., addresses were made by President Harrison, Congressman Reed, Senator Hiscock, Secretaries Noble and Tracy, General Hawley and others.

South and West.

WILLIAM SCHILZ and Charles Schroeder, two sixteen-year-old boys, were drowned at Riverside, Ill., while boating on the picnic grounds.

FIRE in Savannah, Ga., destroyed the establishments of J. T. Cohen, M. Sternberg, and L. E. Byck & Son. Total loss $150,000. Two firemen were killed and eight injured.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PIERCE, Superintendent of the Public Works Department, of New Orleans, La., and for years Captain of that crack military organization, the Continental Guards, has committed suicide in that city by blowing out his brains.

A STOVE exploded at Brashear's Mill, Ark., and Thomas Brashear, the owner, and two bystanders were killed by being struck by pieces of the stone.

HEAVY rains have injured the wheat crop in Minnesota and Dakota.

THREE colored men were drowned by the accidental sinking of a ferryboat at Hatcher's Ferry on the Tallapoosa River, Ala.

FOUR business blocks were burned at Hailey, Idaho. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

THE loss at Durango, Col., by the recent fire, is now estimated at $3,000,000.

THE Governors of three States—Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama—issued proclamations against the prize fight for the world's championship between Sullivan and Kilrain.

IN Kemper County, La., Gaston Jones, colored, shot and killed his wife and then blew his own brains out.

Two colored men, Richard Fleming and Richard Johnson, were hanged at Quitman, Miss., for murder.

Washington.

ADDITIONAL consular appointments by the President: A. Louden Snowden, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Roumania, Servia, and Greece; Wm. Hayden Edwards, of Ohio, to be Consul-General of the United States at Berlin; Augustus O. Bourne, of Rhode Island, to be Consul-General of the United States at Rome; Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be Agent and Consul-General of the United States at Cairo.

A MONEY order convention between Germany and the United States has been signed by the German Minister, Count D'Arco Valley, and Postmaster General Wanamaker. It increases the amount of a money order that can be sent by either country to the other from $50 to $100.

SECRETARY RUSK has made the following appointments: Thomas Taylor, of Massachusetts, microscopist, $2500; George Vasey, Illinois, botanist, $2500, and H. E. Vandeman, Kansas, pomologist, $2500.

SECRETARY BLAINE left Washington for Bar Harbor, Me., where he will remain until September.

THE reduction of the public debt during June amounted to $16,255,925.74. The total cash in the Treasury is $643,113,172.01.

THE President appointed Augustus J. Ricks to be Judge of the District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and Daniel Hogan Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth District of Illinois.

THE present indebtedness of the District of Columbia is $20,142,050, a decrease of $1,-964,600 since July, 1888.

MRS. HARRISON, her father, Dr. Scott, and the two grandchildren left Washington, for Deer Park, Md., via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where they will spend the summer.

J. B. AGNEW, of Pennsylvania, has declined the office of Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office.

FOUR new States were added to the Union on the Fourth of July—Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana—and in recoguition of their coming four new stars were added to the flag of the nation. The national ensign, therefore, now consists of forty-two stars and thirteen stripes.

Foreign.

THE Shah of Persia arrived in England. The Thames embankment was lined with troops during the progress to Westminster. He was received at the steps by the Prince of Wales and sons, the Earl of Rosebery, Earl Cadogan and Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, the British Ambassador to Prussia, and driven to Buckingham Palace.

ALDERMAN JAMES WINSTANLEY, a Protestant and supporter of Mr. Parnell, has been unanimously nominated to be Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, for 1890.

FERDINANDO DE LUCA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy to China, died recently at Shanghai.

THE Massachusetts rifle team contested with the Honorable Artillery Company at rifle shooting in London, England. The American team won by a score of 1015 to 961. The contest took place at the Nunhead Range.

MILLET'S great masterpiece, the "Angelus," is to remain in France. It was purchased for the Louvre by Anton Proust, the French Minister of Fine Arts, at the Secretan sale in Paris for the enormous sum of $110,600. The highest American bid for the painting was $110,000.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND workmen have struck at Brunn, Austria, including all the bakers in the city. A detachment of military has been sent there. The strikers demand an increase of thirty per cent. in their wages.

THE Portuguese Government has agreed to the British Premier, Lord Salisbury's proposal to submit the questions involved in cancelling the Delagoa Bay (Africa) Railway Commission to arbitration.

RUGGIERE'S fireworks factory in Aubervilliers, France, five miles from Paris, exploded, killing seven people.

THE Massachusetts riflemen contested with the Royal Berkshire Volunteers at Lord Wanhage's range, near London, England, and won by a score of 1064 to 972.

MRS. I. R. CAMERON, Mrs. Losee, and Myra Losee her daughter, were drowned in Lake Rosseau, Canada, by the upsetting of their boat.

ALEXANDER was anointed King of Servia, at Saitchar.

THE World's Sunday-school Convention opened its session in London.

MICHAEL DAVITT appeared as a witness before the Parnell Commission in London, and gave some sensational testimony.

THE Massachusetts rifle team scored its third and fourth victories in England by defeating the London Rifle Brigade at Rainham, and the Sussex Volunteers at Brighton.

BY the bursting of an ether retort Drs. Fricke and Boemerhave were fatally injured in Dr. Koenig's laboratory at Munster, Ireland.

THEODORE SCHMITT, the Dutch Consul at Hamburg, has failed, with liabilities amounting to $3,000,000.

INDEPENDANCE DAY was celebrated in London, Paris and other European cities by Americans, and in many other foreign places by citizens and officials of the locality. President Carnot, of France, unveiled a replica of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty" at Ile des Cygnes, Paris. Addresses were made by Minister Reid and M. Spuller.

FOURTEEN BLOCKS BURNED.

A Prosperous Town of Washington Almost Entirely Destroyed.

The prosperous and thrifty town of Ellensburg, situated in the centre of Washington, which but recently had a population of 6000 inhabitants, is now but a smouldering mound of ruins and ashes.

It was almost entirely destroyed by a fire which started in J. S. Anthony's grocery. Being fanned by a brisk west wind the flames spread with wonderful rapidity and continued on their mad course until the entire business portion with the exception of the First National Bank and the Lynch Block had been swept away.

When this had been accomplished the fire spread among the residences in the southeastern part of the city.

The water supply was inadequate, and there being nothing but a hand engine with which to fight the flames fourteen blocks were destroyed before they could be checked. The loss cannot fall short of $2,000,000.

Among the principal buildings destroyed are the Stone Bank, Snipes & Co., the Ashler Hotel, the Oriental Hotel, the Masonic Temple, the Odd Fellows' Hall, the Geddes block, the Fish block, the Postoffice, the *Localizer* printing office, the Dexter stable and others. There were only four stores left. Not a restaurant, hotel or boarding house remained, and there were about one hundred and fifty people destitute.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR SHERMAN is in Europe.

PARNELL is troubled with insomnia.

THE Shah of Persia wears a plug hat.

THE late Simon Cameron began life as a printer.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S pension has been stopped.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is sixty-nine and an invalid.

THE King of Spain has just entered his fourth year.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL, of New York city, is worth $1,000,000.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS' famous bangs cover a scar.

STANLEY is reported to be suffering great privations in Africa.

WALT. WHITMAN has written a poem on the Johnstown sufferers.

MINISTER LINCOLN has been banqueted by the most eminent lawyers of England.

THE Empress of Austria is living in extreme solitude at the Chateau de Linz.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S salary as Chancellor of the German Empire is only about $13,000 a year.

WHITTIER, it is said, falls asleep in his chair when visitors begin to praise his poetry.

JAY GOULD has the morning papers read to him every morning, and pays the reader $25 a week.

THOMAS EWING SHERMAN, a son of General Sherman, has just been admitted into the priesthood.

THE widow of General Grant has thus far received about $900,000 from the publication of his "Memoirs."

PRESIDENT HARRISON wants to spend the summer in the mountains, but Mrs. Harrison prefers the seashore.

THE wedding presents received by the new Duchess of Portland were no less than five thousand in number.

M. TAINE, the Frenchman, who is an authority on the English literature, cannot speak a word of our language.

MARTIN IRONS, the labor leader, who used to run the railroad strikes of the Southwest, is now operating a small fruit stand in St. Louis.

THE will of Allen Thorndike Rice was filed for probate; it gives a controling interest in the *North American Review* to Lloyd S. Bryce.

THE only casual indications that Mr. Gladstone has entered his eightieth year are an increasing deafness and a slight huskiness in his voice.

SIMON CAMERON once remarked to a friend: "Yes," he said, "my son Don had many advantages, but I had one that overbalanced them all—poverty."

SIR CONRAD REEVES, the Chief Justice of Barbadoes, is of slave descent on his mother's side, and is the first mulatto who has received the honor of Knighthood.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been spending a few days with his wife at Marion, Mass., and has found time to enjoy a fishing trip on the Long Island coast.

SENATOR DON CAMERON will not be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate next year, and with the end of his present term he will retire from politics.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S estate included much non-productive property, which has been a drain upon his widow's reduced revenues. The Government pension of $2500 a year is about the largest single item of income.

GEORGE LEWIS, the celebrated English criminal lawyer, has charge of two libel suits brought by Mrs. Mackay, wife of the "Bonanza" King, against two London papers for $25,000 each for saying that her mother was a washerwoman.

A CHAIN OF TRAGEDIES.

Telegraphic Details of Crime and Calamity.

Loss of Life and Property by Floods in Texas.

A heavy rain fell in Texas and great damage has resulted. Reports from the West show heavy rains for 200 miles. The Brazos and Trinity Rivers were booming. At Benbrook, twelve miles west, the bridge of the Texas and Pacific and 500 feet of the track were washed away. The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas for two miles out was submerged. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Fort Worth and Denver abandoned their tracks north.

The Texas and Pacific abandoned trains both east and west. At Fort Worth the bottom lands to the north for two miles and to the east for a mile and a half were submerged. The Trinity rose four and a half feet in an hour, and the dwellers on the low lands barely escaped. City Marshal Farmer, Sheriff Richardson, and their entire force for the time became a rescuing corps, and manned the boats which brought the people to the city, where they were quartered in large warehouses. There were 200 men, women and children thus cared for.

H. Plume and sister are said to have been washed away, and Mrs. H. S. Bentley and Patrick, her son, who lived on the Trinity, are missing and said to be drowned. Their house was carried away. The river there is two miles wide, and all the cabins and tents are gone. The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas operator received a message that the west fork of the Trinity was coming down with an eight foot rise. Six more inches of water, and the water works would have to be abandoned. Wheat, oats, fruit and cotton are badly damaged.

The loss can hardly be computed, but conservative estimates placed it as high as $2,-000,000. There was some fear for the little villages along the Trinity, above Fort Worth.

Nearly 200 Miners Killed.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in a coal pit at St. Etienne, France. Three hundred miners were entombed. A number of bodies have been taken out of the pit.

Two pits were affected by the explosion. One of these was inundated, the other was on fire. Sixteen bodies have been recovered. Ten of the miners who were taken out alive were so badly injured that they died. Sixty horses were burned to death.

The news of the disaster spread quickly, and the mouths of the pits were soon surrounded by crowds of relatives and friends of the imprisoned miners. Many heartrending scenes were witnessed as the bodies were brought to the surface. There was no hope of rescuing any of the men, all of whom have perished.

President Carnot has ordered that measures be at once taken for the relief of the families of the dead.

Fourteen miners were rescued with great difficulty. They were nearly dead. The number of the dead is now estimated at 185. Money for the relief of the sufferers was arriving from all points.

Matricide and Suicide.

A young man murdered his mother and then sent a bullet into his own head in Jersey City, N. J. The first wound he inflicted on himself was not mortal. Eight hours elapsed before the police rapped for admission at the door of the house where the bloodthirsty deeds were done. As they entered the young man fired a second shot and killed himself.

The murderer is Herman Probst and the victim his widowed mother, Elizabeth, with whom he lived. Mrs. Probst was about fifty years old and had been a widow sixteen years. Her sight was injured several years ago and she was almost totally blind.

She was a woman of a kind and sweet disposition, and her neighbors cheerfully assisted in the care of the three tidy rooms which served as a home for the mother and the boy whom she so deeply loved. She was constantly describing his devotion to her. He was twenty-six years old, and was considered an exemplary young man. He was sober and industrious, a faithful member of the Methodist Church, and spent his leisure at home making his mother comfortable.

Dervishes Beaten Off.

An engagement has taken place at Arquin, Egypt, between a force of Egyptian troops, under command of Colonel Wodehouse, and a body of dervishes. The dervishes were defeated and fled. Their loss was 500 killed or wounded. Seventy Egyptians were killed or wounded. Two English officers were also wounded. Colonel Wodehouse pursued the dervishes.

The dervishes attempted to effect a lodgement on the river bank. Colonel Wodehouse immediately advanced and attacked them with a field force. The dervishes made a stubborn resistance, but were finally forced to retire, fighting as they went. They were driven northward seven miles, but every foot of the ground was hotly contested. Two guns belonging the enemy were captured by the Egyptians.

Colonel Wodehouse's troops continued the pursuit of the dervishes and captured 500 men.

Drowned at a Sunday-School Picnic.

A sad accident happened at the picnic of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Allegheny City, Penn., at Forest Grove, on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, by which five young persons were drowned. Their names are Nellie Burton, age eighteen years; May Royal, age sixteen years; Ida Cassidy, age twenty-two; Fannie McComb, age eighteen, and Bert Freeman, age twenty. The five named, with Edward Shaffer, took an old barge and started for a ride on Connaquenessing Creek. The stream was very turbulent and the barge capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. Young Shaffer succeeded in reaching the shore, but the others went down before assistance could reach them.

Two Hundred Injured in Oklahoma.

A great celebration was held at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and thousands of people assembled to witness the feats of horsemanship and see the races. Several large excursion trains came in with visitors eager to enjoy the holiday and note the growth of Oklahoma. A grand stand, hastily constructed, fell to the ground in the midst of the festivities. Two hundred persons were injured, over 100 of whom are seriously hurt, although only one child was instantly killed. The grand Oklahoma celebration and jubilee will long be remembered with sorrow. The bruised and wounded embrace persons from other States as well as from Indian Territory.

Havoc by Rain and Lightning.

A fearful rainstorm struck Dubuque, Iowa, during the afternoon, accompanied by a high wind.

Two boys named Corbet and Bennett, while herding cows on the outskirts of the city, sought refuge in a barn and were killed by lightning.

Considerable damage was done to shrubbery and trees by the high wind, and corn and other small grain suffered from the heavy rainfall, which for a time amounted almost to a waterspout.

Two Men Killed in Massachusetts.

At Chelmsford, Mass., Walker Symonds, Jr., aged twenty-four years, son of the proprietor of the Robbins Hill House, was instantly killed by the premature explosion of a cannon. Another man named Sanford was terribly mutilated, and died while being taken to the hospital.

THE JOHNSTOWN CALAMITY

A Jury Says the Fishing Club is Responsible for the Disaster.

Coroner Evans, of Cambria City, Penn., has found the members of the South Fork Fishing Club responsible for the loss of life and destruction of property occasioned by the bursting of the dam at Conemaugh Lake. At the conclusion of the testimony the jury deliberated for about a half hour, and then found a verdict against the millionaire members of the club. The following is the verdict:

We, the undersigned, the jury empannelled to investigate the cause of the death of Ellen Hile on May 31, after hearing the testimony, find that Ellen Hile came to her death by drowning; that the drowning was caused by the breaking of the South Fork dam. We further find, from the testimouy and what we saw on the ground, that there was not sufficient waste weir, nor was the dam constructed sufficiently strong nor of the proper material to withstay the overflow; and hence we find that the owners of said dam were culpable in not making it as secure as it should have been, especially in view of the fact that a population of many thousands were in the valley below; and we hold that the owners are responsible for the fearful loss of life and property resulting from the breaking of the dam.

John Coho, Abraham Ferner, H. B. Blair, John H. Devine, John A. Messinger, W. Cohick.

THE EARTH TREMBLING.

Evidences That a Dead Volcano is Coming to Life in California.

News from Susanville, Cal., in the Sierra Nevadas says slight earthquake shocks continue, and that the people have become so accustomed to the constant trembling of the earth that they pay no attention to it. These shocks, however, have revived recollections of old settlers, who predict volcanic disturbances like those of 1850.

Susanville lies on a high mountain-walled valley directly east of Lassen Butte, an extinct volcano 10,500 feet high. From its summit no less than forty craters can be seen. Cinder Cone, which rises 600 feet above the level of the plateau, was in eruption in 1850. Two prospectors visited it, and they found Lake Salfatara, eight miles south of Cinder Cone, a centre of volcanic forces. The lake was a mass of boiling water and mud, and from it vast columns of flame shot up at intervals. Timber was on fire. Within two years there has been a renewed activity in the internal fires, and the present shocks point to the possibility of another great volcanic outburst, which will find vent through some of the old craters.

THIRTEEN BLOCKS BURNED.

A Million-and-a-Quarter-Dollar Fire at Bakersfield, Cal.

During a recent afternoon fire broke out at Bakersfield, Cal., in the kitchen of N. E. Kelsey's house, in the same block as the Southern Hotel. In spite of all efforts it spread to the adjoining building also, of wood, and then to the Southern Hotel.

From there it spread rapidly, with the result that every business house in town is burned, beside about forty dwelling houses, involving a loss of $1,250,000. The insurance is $300,000.

The fire department could not begin to cope with the fire, it came so quickly, burned so fiercely and spread so rapidly. Thirteen blocks were wiped out. No hotel, restaurant or business house is left. As soon as the fire subsided measures were taken to feed the homeless. The fire came on so suddenly that there was no time to save stocks of merchandise. One hundred extra policemen have been detailed to guard the little that was saved.

Bakersfield is in the northern part of what is locally termed Southern California and has a population of 5000.

THE MARKETS.

27

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 57½	@ 4 60	
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@45 00	
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@ 5 50	
Sheep	4 30	@ 5 65	
Lambs	6 00	@ 7 50	
Hogs—Live	4 50	@ 4 95	
Dressed	6½	@ 8	
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 50	@ 4 65	
Patents	5 00	@ 6 25	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	87⅝	@ 88¼	
Rye—State	—	@ 58	
Barley—Two-rowed State	85	@ 87	
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	41	@ 43	
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@ 38	
Mixed Western	26	@ 30	
Hay—No. 1	80	@ 85	
Straw—Long Rye	65	@ 70	
Lard—City Steam	—	@ 6.30c	
Butter—Elgin Creamery	17½	@ 18	
Dairy, fair to good	14	@ 16½	
West. Im. Creamery	12	@ 15½	
Factory	9	@ 13	
Cheese—State Factory	7¾	@ 9	
Skims—Light	7½	@ 9	
Western	6½	@ 8	
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@ 14½	
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 00	@ 30	
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@ 4 60	
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@ 5 50	
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 60	@ 4 75	
Flour—Family	5 00	@ 5 25	
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@ 84	
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@ 39½	
Oats—No. 2, White	31¼	@ 31¾	
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@ 74	
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 70	@ 6 25	
Corn—Steamer Yellow	44	@ 47	
Oats—No. 2 White	32	@ 40	
Rye—State	65	@ 70	
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5¾	@ 6¼	
Sheep—Live weight	4½	@ 4¾	
Lambs	7	@ 7½	
Hogs—Northern	—	@ 5¾	
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 00	@ 4 25	
Wheat—No. 2, Red, July	84½	@ 85	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, July	42¼	@ 42½	
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@ 35¾	
Potatoes—Early Rose	20	@ 30	
Butter—Creamery Extra	16½	@ 17	
Cheese—Part skims	6	@ 7	

LATER NEWS.

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has issued an appeal to organized labor in aid of the 9000 striking miners in Illinois and Indiana.

FRANK HOYT, paying-teller of the First National Bank, of Hoboken, N. J., has been arrested for embezzling $18,000 of the bank's funds. He lost the money in Wall street.

GEORGE H. WATROUS, ex-President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, died suddenly at New Haven, Conn., of Bright's disease, in his sixty-first year.

THE Cornell (N. Y.) crew won the Childs Cup from the University of Pennsylvania eight at Philadelphia in the fastest time ever rowed—one mile and a half in six minutes and forty seconds.

ALL the mines on the Monongahela River in Pennsylvania are idle, the men refusing to accept a reduction of wages. Five thousand miners are affected.

GEORGIA'S new million dollar Capitol was formally presented by the Capitol Commission to the State. Captain F. P. Howell spoke for the Commission, and Governor Gordon received the Capitol on behalf of the State.

GOVERNOR ROSS, of Texas, also issued a proclamation against the fight between Sullivan and Kilrain taking place in his State.

JOHN N. MAGINNIS, a leading business man of New Orleans, and son-in-law of the notorious William M. Tweed, was killed by lightning in his bath house at Ocean Springs, La.

SHERIFF G. E. BRANSON and one of his deputies, Ed. Funk, were killed at Kerbyville, Mo., by Bill and Jim Miles, the two brothers now under indictment for the murder of the Bald Knobber chief at Forsyth.

A CONVENTION was held at Chipley, Fla., to consider the proposition of annexing West Florida to the State of Alabama. There were about two thousand people present.

DAVID G. COLSON, of Bell County, was nominated for State Treasurer by the Kentucky Republican Convention in place of John Barrett, who declined to run. Although but twenty-seven years old he is a member of the Legislature, and has been in public life seven years.

WARNER P. SUTTON, Consul-General at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, has been appointed by Mr. Blaine Secretary of the Congress of the American Republics to be held in Washington.

A GERMAN ship has been sent to convey King Malietoa, of Samoa, back to Apia.

THE English have removed the French flag from the house of Sultan Bountenkon at Grand Bassam, Upper Guinea, Africa. France claims a protectorate over the Sultan's territory.

THE Government of Tripoli, North Africa, has issued a decree abolishing the slave trade.

THE Massachusetts rifle team won its fifth successive victory in England, defeating the South London Club at Nunhead by forty-three points in the total.

THE Bulgarian Government has concluded a loan of $5,000,000 with a New York bank.

THE World's Sunday-school Convention in London adjourned after deciding to meet in America next year.

Two hundred people were made homeless by a fire in Wredenhagen, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, Germany.

HON. JOHN NORQUAY, for nearly twenty years Premier of Manitoba, died suddenly at Winnipeg of heart disease, at the age of forty-eight.

EDGAR GILMORE, aged twenty, and Andrew Larsen, aged eight, were both drowned while bathing in the creek at Williamsport, Penn.

THOMAS EWING SHERMAN, a son of General W. T. Sherman, has been ordained in Philadelphia a priest of the Catholic Church. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Ryan.

A RAILWAY collision occurred seven miles east of Jamestown, N. Y. Charles Eisman of Meadville, engineer of a freight, and Louis Wentz of Salamanca, baggage master of a passenger train, were instantly killed. V. H. Derby, and Arthur Sexton had their legs broken.

FOUR incendiary fires took place in Danbury, Conn.

JOHN FOVER, aged seventy, and his nine-year-old granddaughter, Carrie, were killed while driving across the railroad track at Akron, Ohio.

HEIL D. MILLER, cashier of the Malta National Bank, of Malta, Ohio, has fled, and his accounts were reported $32,000 short.

LYMAN R. WILLIAMS, for nearly thirty years Superintendent of Schools in Steuben County, Indiana, committed suicide by hanging. Mr. Williams served two terms as County Treasurer.

THE bones, representing all that remains of what it is supposed were fourteen or fifteen persons killed and burned to death in the late wreck on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, near Thaxton's, Va., have been buried in two coffins in the City Cemetery of Roanoke, Va.

LEWIS CHARRIERE, who for years has been the agent of the American Express Company at Houghton, Mich., has left for parts unknown. His defalcation is estimated at from $25,000 to $50,000.

HENRY HAGE, was robbed by highwaymen in Minneapolis, Minn., of $20,000.

THE Secretary of the Interior has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads, and ten days' leave of absence has been granted him.

SECRETARY WINDOM has abandoned the practice of holding public receptions, and will hereafter receive visitors by card only.

CAPTAIN MULLEN has been relieved of the command of the United States man-of-war Nipsic by Admiral Kimberly because he failed to take that vessel to Auckland, New Zealand; the captain feared that the vessel could not withstand the voyage.

THE train bearing President Harrison and his party arrived at Washington on schedule time. The trip from New York was made without incident. On arriving in the city the President immediately drove to the Executive Mansion.

THROUGH the blunder of a switchman eight lives were lost in a collision on the railway near Roehrmoos, Germany. Eleven others were injured.

THE Egyptians under Colonel Wodehouse have again defeated the Dervishes, 900 of whom were killed and 700 deserted or were taken prisoners.

THE village of Ubbendorf, on the Weser River in Germany, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is enormous.

SIR SALAR JUNG, K. C. S. I., formerly Dewan or Prime Minister of Hyderabad, India, is dead.

REPORTS from Samoa announce that the natives have disbanded and peace is assured. A treaty of peace has been concluded between Mataafa and Tamasese, the rival aspirants for the Kingship.

KILLED AT THE CROSSING.

A Horrible Accident by Which Four Lives Were Lost.

A terrible railroad accident occurred at the crossing near the Little Silver, N. J. station of the New York and Long Branch Railroad late in the afternoon, by which four persons were killed. The casualty was caused by a carriage being struck by a train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The carriage contained the aged mother of Joseph A. Ward, a collar and shirt manufacturer of New York city; Mr. Keating, her son-in-law, a hat manufacturer of New York city; Elsie Keating, his little daughter, and Kate, the little girl's Irish nurse. The three adults were instantly killed and the child lived less than two hours.

The party were out riding on a pleasure trip. They reached the crossing just as a north bound Central Railroad train was drawing out of the station. After it passed Mr. Keating drove upon the track directly in front of the express train of the same line which leaves New York at 3:30 o'clock. This train runs through from Jersey City to Long Branch, stopping only at Red Bank. The train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour when it struck the carriage.

The engine hit the vehicle squarely, with terrific force, and hurled its occupants into the air. Mrs. Ward was rolled over and over by the pilot wheel of the engine for a distance of about eighty feet, the Irish nurse girl was carried about one hundred and ten feet and Mr. Keating about one hundred and forty feet. The child Elsie was hurled about thirty feet. The horse was torn to pieces and the carriage was smashed into kindling wood.

Mrs. Ward, Mr. Keating and the nurse girl were torn to pieces and parts of their bodies lay scattered along the side of the track. Blood and shreds of flesh covered the tracks and the cowcatcher of the locomotive. The child Elsie was still alive, but she was terribly cut and her breast was crushed in.

Mrs. Ward was about seventy years old. Mr. Keating was forty-seven years old and had a wife and several children. The last name of Kate, the Irish nurse girl, could not be ascertained. She was about twenty-five years of age.

A $1,500,000 MEMORIAL.

Proposed Commemoration of Great Events in Our Country's History.

The Governors of the thirteen original States, who were in Philadelphia in September, 1887, during the time of the Constitutional centennial celebration, have held several conferences for the purpose of devising some plan to commemorate in a fitting manner the great events in the history of the United States in the first one hundred years of American independence.

It was agreed that the best method would be to secure from Congress a return of the sum of $1,500,000 loaned by the Government to the Centennial Commission in 1876 and afterward returned by that body to the Treasury, the money to be used for the erection of a memorial in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia.

A meeting presided over by Governor Beaver was held on the Fourth in Independence Hall, where Congress first assembled, at which representatives of the thirteen original States were present. A committee was instructed to prepare a bill, to be presented to Congress at its next session, asking that the $1,500,000 be given back to be used for the purpose indicated above.

STORM AT HONG KONG.

Not a House in Thirty-two Square Miles Escaped Some Injury.

One of the most destructive rain storms in the history of Hong Kong occurred there recently. The total rainfall for thirty-three hours was twenty-nine and one-half inches. Hong Kong papers do not venture to estimate the loss to private property, such as residences, stores, etc., but place an estimate loss to the public property at about $200,000. Scarcely a house within an area of thirty-two square miles escaped some injury. All the roads and streets in the colony were turned into mud heaps and innumerable shapes, and dwellings were flooded.

Eight men were killed by the lightning in a mat shed. One Chinaman was killed by the falling in of a mat shed. On one street a man and boy were drowned in a flooded house. In one district a house collapsed, burying several people, four of whom were seriously or fatally injured. One man was drowned in the street, and another drowned in a house while it was being borne by the current through the street. Fifteen lives in all were known to have been lost when the steamer which brought the news sailed for America.

HE FACED THE TRAIN.

The Dramatic Suicide of an Insane Man in New Jersey.

Emil Bronlon, a Frenchman who had been in this country but eight months, committed suicide in Newark, N. J., while temporarily insane. As one of the fast trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, bound for Long Branch, approached the Chestnut street crossing Bronlon crept under the guard gates and sprang upon the track, and folding his arms across his breast faced the rapidly approaching engine. He was thrown a long distance to one side by the engine and his skull badly crushed. He died within a few minutes.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Louisville Club will be reorganized.

GEORGE W. BARNUM is no longer a League umpire.

NASH, of Boston, is playing a wonderful third base.

GORE, of New York, made two home-run hits in a recent game.

BUFFALO, N. Y., is the most whitewashed team in the International.

THE defunct Easton (Penn.) Club lost $2500 under its late management.

TOM BROWN, of Boston, was the first League player to make fifty hits.

THE New York's future home will be known as the "New Polo Ground."

BURNS is the Brooklyn's heaviest hitter, and he ranks eleventh in the Association.

BLACK, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., leads the Atlantic Association in base-running.

CHICAGO is about to inflict another female baseball team upon a long-suffering public.

SENATOR EUSTIS, of Louisiana, is numbered among the Washington baseball enthusiasts.

THERE are some cities which would never be heard of if it weren't for their baseball nines.

UP to a few days ago McGuire had caught thirty-seven straight games for Toronto, Canada.

A PITTSBURG paper complains that Captain Dunlap sets his men a bad example by refusing to slide.

JIM WHITNEY, once the pride of the Washington Club, has been released by Indianapolis as worthless.

THE Clevelands are never beaten until the last man is out. They have won lots of games in the closing innings.

BASEBALL seems to have lost its hold upon the people of Chicago, who decline to patronize a wind-inflated team.

THE addition of Morrill, Wise and Irwin does not appear to have strengthened the Washingtons very much.

SINCE 1868, Yale has won 53 games from Harvard and lost 30, and from Princeton has won 32 games and lost 12.

PETE HOTALING, the old-time professional, has signed to play with the St. Joseph (Mo.) Club of the Western Association.

WILL WHITE, the old Cincinnati pitcher, at last has an imitator. Pitcher Downer, of the Harvards, wears spectacles when he pitches.

BOSTON took Brown when he was a discard. He leads the League in runs, stolen bases and bases on balls, and is playing a great field.

PITTSBURG has taken a fresh hold, and Philadelphia is the sufferer. The nine from the Quaker City lost three consecutive games in Pittsburg.

THE long anticipated sale of the Louisville Club has been realized. Nine thousand dollars has been paid for it by T. Sherley and W. H. Thomas.

AFTER being on the list of New York's players for two years, George was released a short time ago, and is now a member of the Columbus team.

PITCHER CLARKSON, of Boston, was removed from the players' bench at Pittsburg, recently, for signing Sowders how to pitch to certain batsmen.

UMPIRE GAFFNEY says that during five years of umpire service in the League and Association, he has never seen a player upon the field intoxicated.

BOSTON has its men in good condition and yet is not winning games as it did in the beginning of the season. The first Western trip proved disastrous.

THE Association has killed baseball in several cities by Sunday playing—notably in Louisville and St. Louis. It is fast killing the sport in Cincinnati.

PRESIDENT HEWITT, of Washington, says there are five members of the League who favor an equal division of the gate receipts, and only one vote is needed to carry the point.

How it must gall Anson, of Chicago, to see the work of the gentlemen he released; Daly's great catching for Washington, Gore's and Sullivan's great batting and Clarkson's great work in the box.

FITZGERALD, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., in a recent game against the Lowell (Mass.) Club, made two home runs in one inning, a feat that has rarely if ever been equalled in professional baseball.

ALTHOUGH it is not generally known, Clarkson, of Boston, is easily disheartened if he is hit hard. He is a splendid pitcher, but when an opposing club begins to make hits off him, he loses his head to a great extent.

WELCH is doing the best work of the New York pitchers, and must be ranked as one of the greatest of twirlers. This makes the thirteenth consecutive year for Welch as a pitcher, his first professional engagement being with the Volunteer Club, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1877.

THE big centre-fielder of the New Yorks, Slattery, has been unfortunate this year. Before the season began he hurt his leg so that he was unable to play. Finally he was all right, and was going to play in a game against Cleveland. Before play began he was practicing and split his finger.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
Boston	36	19	.655
Cleveland	39	21	.650
New York	32	22	.593
Philadelphia	29	29	.500
Chicago	29	30	.492
Pittsburg	26	31	.450
Indianapolis	22	34	.393
Washington	13	40	.240

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	45	21	.682
Brooklyn	39	24	.619
Athletic	37	24	.607
Baltimore	35	28	.556
Cincinnati	34	30	.531
Kansas City	29	35	.453
Columbus	25	39	.391
Louisville	12	55	.179

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

True Economy

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it."—J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Why They Lead.

Dr. Pierce's medicines outsell all others, because of their possessing such superior curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in supplying them to the people (as they are doing through all druggists) on such conditions as no other medicines are sold under, viz: that they shall either benefit or cure the patient, or all money paid for them will be refunded. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific for catarrh in the head and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, if taken in time and given a fair trial. Money will be refunded if it does not benefit or cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

THE Congressional Library contains 615,781 volumes and 200,000 pamphlets, and is the largest collection of books in the United States.

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a *free* sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents.

THERE are ninety-seven cotton mills in India, which consumed 283 million pounds of cotton last year.

For 24 years Dobbins's Electric Soap has been *imitated* by unscrupulous soap makers. *Why?* Because it is *best of all* and has an immense sale. Be sure and get *Dobbins's* and take no other. Your grocer has it, or will get it.

THERE are 96,000,000 acres in the two Dakotas. Only 7,000,000 are under cultivation.

A 10c. smoke for 5c.—"Tansill's Punch."

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR STRAINS AND SPRAINS.

NEW AND STRONG CASES.

A Surprise. Boston, Mass., June 12, 1888.
I wish to inform you of what I consider most wonderful. Yesterday I sprained my ankle on a curbstone and at night could only step on my foot with greatest pain; got a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and applied it freely; to-day I am about my business as usual without feeling any inconvenience.
F. A. GAYLORD.

Strained Ankle. Cleveland, O., June 25, 1888.
Was in bed with strained ankle; used cane; completely cured by St. Jacobs Oil. No return of pain. L. HANLEY.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of **best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap **malleable cast-iron imitations** which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are **guaranteed** perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. SMITH & WESSON,
☞ Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

MERCHANTS, BUTCHERS & TRADERS GENERALLY WE WANT A GOOD MAN IN YOUR LOCALITY TO PICK UP CALF SKINS FOR US ON SATISFACTORY GUARANTY CASH FURNISHED G. S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT, U.S.A.

DUTCHER'S FLY KILLER

Makes a clean sweep. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies. Stops buzzing around ears, diving at eyes, tickling your nose, skips hard words and secures peace at trifling expense. Send 25 cents for 5 sheets to F. DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD. ☞ Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 66½ Whitehall St.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

FREE Large MARRIAGE PAPER and particulars of our association that pays over $1,000 AT MARRIAGE. Address THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

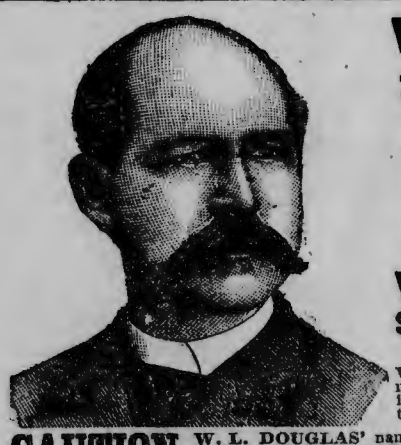
DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE

for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. **Colic must be treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed,** and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.

Address DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.

I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC MOOG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.

We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, shown in cut below, is made of fine Calf, on lasts modelled for the foot; smooth inside as hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. Every pair warranted.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If your dealer will not get you the kind or style you want, send your order direct to his factory, with the price enclosed, and they will be sent you by return mail, postage free; consequently, no matter where you live, you can always get W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES. Be sure and state size and width you wear; if not sure, send for an order blank giving full instructions how to get a perfect fit.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

The most certain and safe Pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any known remedy.

For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP.

For CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLD in the CHEST, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the Small of the Back, etc., more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

All INTERNAL PAINS (in the Bowels or Stomach), CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, are relieved instantly and QUICKLY CURED by taking internally as directed. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c.

RADWAY'S PILLS

THE

Great Liver & Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, LOSS of APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c. per box, or, on receipt of price, will be sent by mail. 5 boxes for One Dollar.

RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

NYNU—27

$75 TO $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co.*

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

PENSIONS DUE ALL SOLDIERS if ½ disabled; pay, etc. Deserters relieved. Laws free. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Cincinnati, O., & Washington, D. C.

CANCER NEW TREATMENT. **ABALTIO,** As applied at the Holland Medical and Cancer Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., removes Cancer without pain or use of knife. Scores of patients speak in unqualified terms of praise of the success of this treatment. Write for circular. HOLLAND MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Lobb, After ALL others fail, consult 329 N. 15th St. PHILA., PA.

Twenty years' continuous practice in the treatment and cure of the awful effects of early vice, destroying both mind and body. Medicine and treatment for one month, Five Dollars, sent securely sealed from observation to any address.

Book on Special Diseases free.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JOHN WANAMAKER, before his appointment to the position committed himself on two subjects, viz: Penny postage and a parcels' post. He still adheres to these pet ideas and it is very probable that in his first official paper to congress he will recommend that the country be given the benefit of his ideas.

IN place of our usual story we publish this week the first installment of an article, entitled, The Jews in the United States. The paper was prepared by Philip Cowen for the *Chautauquan*, a monthly journal published in the interests of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. The article is interesting, comprehensive and worthy of careful reading. It will be concluded in our next issue.

THE much talked of pugilistic encounter between John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and Jake Kilrain, of Baltimore, came off on Monday at Richburg, Marion county, Miss. The battle was for the championship of the world, $20,000, and the Fox championship belt. These two strong men fought seventy-five rounds, occupying two hours and five minutes, at the end of which time Kilrain's backers threw up the sponge, declairing John L. Sullivan the winner.

WHEN Mr. Edward Clark, some years ago,had finished his drawings for the now nearly completed marble terraces and approaches on the west, north, and south sides of the Capitol, it was found that an old elm tree, with its wide spreading roots, entirely filled the entrance to the approach on the south end. Year after year the tree remained, although it was obviously not only in the way, was of no use to anything, was not a thing of beauty, and it long ago began to show signs of decay. People who happened to notice it wondered why it had been left when all other trees so near the Capitol had been cut down long ago.

Now the reason is given by Mr. Clark. When it was evident that the tree must be cut down Simon Cameron, then a Senator from Pennsylvania, immediately went to Mr. Clark and asked that the tree should be left untouched during his life. He had taken a liking to it, he said, and was so much in earnest that Mr. Clark promised to leave the tree unharmed.

The promise was kept, and the tree, withered and dead in the top with old age, yet stands as a witness of the fact.—*Washington Post.*

ADVANTAGES OF A SURPLUS.

A surplus is not always apparently as bad a thing to have about the house as it was contended by one of the two great parties to the presidential contest of 1888. The board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company held a meeting recently to consider the losses inflicted by the recent floods. Reports of damages suffered by the company were presented in sufficient detail to show that on all the lines of the great system, including the Philadelphia and Erie and the Northern Central, the total loss would not exceed one and a half million of dollars. Further, it is stated, that this amount will be entirely furnished by the surplus profits of all the companies the lines of which were affected, which surplus is constantly maintained to meet precisely such extraordinary emergencies. This is one example, at least, which goes to prove that a surplus is a most desirable and convenient thing to have. At least the stockholders of the Pennsylvania company, it would seem, should be inclined to believe it is.

COMMUNICATED.

Editors Item:—The ITEM is not a political paper, but as a vehicle for the expression of public opinion, it is in great favor. Permit me, therefore, to say a few words in regard to the coming contest for the Sheriffalty. The Republican county convention will be held, Tuesday, July 30th, the delegates being elected the Saturday evening previous. Twice, has one of the candidates been before the people for nomination and as often have the intrigues of the politicians thwarted the popular wish. Again, this same man is a candidate for the nomination and again the same tactics are being resorted to, to prevent him from being the nominee. He is not acceptable to those self-constituted leaders of the Republican party in this county whose only purpose is self-glorification and self-gain, but he is by all odds the most popular man among the candidates, and, if the will of the majority be heeded, he will be nominated on the first ballot. Of course, we refer to Thos, M. Oaks. He is greatly esteemed, and, despite the assertions of those who have endeavored to belittle his loyalty to the party, we aver, *he is, and always has been, a loyal Republican.* As a citizen and as a man, no one can say he is not the peer of his opponents. The politicians had better keep hands off in this contest and let the people make the nomination in accordance with their desires.

Union township, July 8, 1889. ***

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Children's Day.

IN THE M. E. CHURCH.

Children's Day services were held in the M. E. church, on Sunday, June 30th. For the occasion, the church was tastefully, but not elaborately, decorated. However, the beautiful house-flowers made a magnificent floral display. The programme, "Six Steps to the Throne," published by the M. E. Book concern, was, in the main, adhered to, but, in addition thereto, was a cross exercise, participated in by eight young girls, which was, in itself, a complete exercise. Another feature was the rendition of "Where Hast Thou Gleaned To-day?" by thirty-two members of the infant class, led by a couple of young girls. This was a treat for the children as well as for the large audience. The little folks acquitted themselves in fine style. The music was fine, and Children's Day, this year, was fully up to that of former years.

IN THE U. B. CHURCH.

Long before the appointed hour, the U. B. church was filled, last Sunday, by an eager throng. Good music, responsive readings, and recitations made up the programme, leading features of which were "The Strong Cable," by a number of young girls, representing a cable, uniting Light and Darkness, and "Word Building," by seven boys. The programme was well carried out and the efforts of the little people made a strong impression. After some appropriate remarks by the pastor, Rev. W. Cramer, a collection was lifted for the benefit of the U. B. church at Johnstown. On this occasion, the church was profusely decorated with beautiful house-flowers and evergreen. These decorations were so tastefully arranged as to make a pleasing impression.

AT LUCY FURNACE.

Last Sunday afternoon, an ITEM representative, accompanied by Ira V. Rex, went to Lucy Furnace, to attend the children's services. The programme was well rendered and the singing was excellent, but the decoration was superb. Owing to the scarcity of natural flowers, it was necessary to get artificial ones. Of these, there was no scarcity, and they were so natural in appearance as to make the deception perfect even to a close observer. They were mostly made by Mrs. Lazier and daughter, who spent many hours of patient labor, accomplishing their purpose. Another feature of the decorations was an artificial willow tree, designed by George Hunter, on which hung a diminutive harp. A nest and a couple of birds completed the tree decorations. These elaborate designs were very tastefully arranged about the room, making the display a very pleasing one. In addition to the programme, remarks were made by the superintendent, David Cassidy, Rev. C. L. Benscoter, Dr. G. C. Borst, and I. N. Swope.

—The farmers in several of the counties bordering on Philadelphia are becoming much alarmed at the inroads being made on their fields of timothy by small black bugs, which are pronounced new comers. The bug seems to strike right at the centre of the stalk, and then eats up one side, entirely ruining the head so far as seeding purposes are concerned. Owing to its late arrival, it will not interfere materially with this summer's crop of hay.

NOTICE.

I have filed with the Secretary of Internal Affairs, at Harrisburg, my application for 201 acres of land in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining vacant lands, for which I heretofore filed my application for a warrant, on the north; lands surveyed on warrants in the names of Henry Boquet and Jacob Houck, on the east; and on the south and west, adjoining lands of Algerson Clark's heirs, John Fisher's heirs, and others.

H. W. PETRIKIN.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 6, 1889.-3t.

New Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Machine Oil for Mowers, - Reapers, Threshers, Etc., at the General - Merchandise Store of G. W. Wright's, Mapleton, Penn's.

ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR SHERIFF.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

JACKSON LAMBERSON.
Huntingdon, Pa., April 30, '89.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

THOS. M. OAKS,
Huntingdon, Pa., May 17, 1889.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25th 1888.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Altoona Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15		
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 14	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 33	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 49	Duncannon	11 05	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 16	Newport	10 36	5 55	9 00
	9 52	5 36	Thompsout'n	10 17	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 54	Port Royal	10 01	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	6 00	Mifflin	9 56	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 34	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 32	Granville	9 27	4 29	7 37
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 10	4 12	7 22
5 40	11 39	7 10	N. Hamilton	8 50	3 51	7 02
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 44	3 46	6 57
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 36	3 38	6 50
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 31	3 32	6 44
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 20	3 20	6 33
6 25	12 31	7 54	Petersburg	8 05	3 06	6 20
6 33	12 40	8 01	Barree	7 58	2 59	6 14
6 40	12 46	8 07	Spruce Creek	7 52	2 55	6 09
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 47	2 42	5 58
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 35	2 35	5 52
7 11	1 16	8 34	Tipton	7 25	2 26	5 44
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 17	2 18	5 36
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 11	2 11	5 31
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 00	2 06	5 20
12 45			Pittsburg		6 55	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:40, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 9.00 p. m., daily, Altoona, 1:00 a. m., Huntingdon, 2:00; Harrisburg, 5:00, and arrives at Philadelphia at 8:25 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:10; Altoona, 3:30, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:20 p. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	SOUTH Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	NORTH Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 30	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 22	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	11 57	4 16	Robertsdale	l9 15	6 00	1 10
6 29	11 44	4 05	Cook's	9 26	6 13	1 23
6 21	11 36	3 57	Rocky Ridge	9 34	6 21	1 31
6 15	11 30	3 52	Cole's	9 39	6 27	1 37
5 40	10 54	3 22	Saltillo	10 09	6 57	2 06
5 20	10 45	3 15	Three Springs	10 16	7 05	2 14
5 08	10 29	3 01	*Beersville	10 29	7 20	2 27
4 52	10 04	2 47	Rockhill	10 42	7 35	2 42
4 22	9 34	2 16	Shirley	10 58	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 25	2 08	*Augh. Mills	11 06	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 05	1 55	Mount Union	11 20	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 28	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 47
6 21	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 54
6 13	9 25	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 02
6 09	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 06
6 03	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 12
5 51	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 24
5 42	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 33

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

Keystone Roller Flouring Mills.

Don't Be Deceived!

Our Flour is equal to any in the market and cheaper than the cheapest. Our Chops and Grain are pure and clean and cannot be excelled in quality or price. They are always open for inspection.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

A car-load of Lump Coal will be in this week. Coal men say it is more lasting than Cannel Coal and is much easier on stoves. It is entirely free from dirt and slate. Try half-a-ton.

Closed.

The Mill will be closed on each Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. We must do this, to give ourselves a few hours' time to prepare for the coming week.

Accounts.

No accounts will be carried over 30 or 60 days, unless by special contract.

Notice!

Each one of our customers will receive a bill on or about the first of each month, giving an itemized account of all unpaid purchases made during the month, as well as of all money received in payment of same.

We adopt the above method in order to enable customers to assist us in keeping accounts straight, and we most earnestly request that each one will carefully examine their bill, and, should any mistake be discovered, report same for correction.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, we are,
Very Respectfully,

HIMES BROS.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, July 10, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B, F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, ———.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. J. B. Ewing, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Elmer E. Bell, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield. B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Chloride of lime is sold by your druggist.

—New potatoes should be thoroughly well cooked.

—The luscious watermelon has made its appearance.

—Castor oil by the pint or quart, at the drug store.

—Preserving time is here, with sugar way up in price.

—W. B. Stone last week moved to the Barkley house.

—Be carefui in the use of ice water during hot weather.

—Applicants for our schools are be coming quite numerous.

—Soda-water, milk-shake and ice-cream signs are prominent now.

—The work of making repairs at the Mapleton tannery is progressing.

—Paris green can be had in large or small quantities at the drug store.

—The planet Jupiter now rises after sunset, and shines the entire night.

—Green apples and the small boy are now coming in too close proximity.

—Miss Nannie B. Swope spent Sunday with friends in Bedford county.

—Mrs. M. A. Fields, of Duncansville, is visiting parents and friends here.

—If you have musty cellars, cesspools, or drains, use chloride of lime.

—George Parmer and wife visited friends in Shirley township this week.

—Wanted immediately—35 quarts of good raspberries, at this office. Cash.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—The boy with a stone bruise on his heel is generally ripe about mid-summer.

—If you desire a good, cool drink of sparkling soda water, go to the drug store.

—The W. C. T. U. will meet in the M. E. church tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—Chloride of lime is admitted by all who have used it to be one of the best disinfectants.

—Hot nights are not conductive to the comfort of man, as everbody has found out the past week, but it whoops up the waving fields of corn.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in school room No. 3, next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

—Joseph Dell and Frank Stever, of Hare's Valley, are confined to the house with rheumatism.

—There are only three things you can get for nothing in this world—air, water, and advice.

—James Spangler has embarked in the livery business at Tyrone. He was in town over Sunday.

—James B. Ewing has been suffering intensely during the past week with a catarrh on his left hand.

—B. C. Slocum, Pittsburg agent of the Mapleton and Juniata sand companies was in town yesterday.

—Mrs. C. N. Price left last Friday morning to visit friends and former neighbors in Perry county.

—Mrs. Lizzie Herzog and Ira Snyder, of Tyrone, were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Long, last week.

—Spangler & Curry expect to complete their contract of removing the drift at the stone arch bridge to-day.

—Edward Hamel, of Philadelphia, arrived in town last week and spent a few days with his daughter, Miss May Hamel.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, Heart Burn, Costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Jackson Lamberson, one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for sheriff, was looking up his interests in this vicinity yesterday.

—For Sale Cheap—One Acme Pulverizing Harrow and one Hagerstown Hand or Foot-dump Hay Rake. Both new. D. M. EVANS.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Miss Lulu Miller, who had been spending several days with her parents in this place, left on Altoona Accomodation, Monday evening, for Tyrone.

—For Sale—An Osborne reaper, good as new. Has been in use but one year. The reaper, which is at the Irwin farm, will be sold considerably under value. Call on or address, C. W. Weaver, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—One of the horses at the Mapleton tannery died last week of lung fever. It has been replaced by another, purchased of W. A. Shoop, of Hare's Valley.

—N. Q. Speer wife and daughter, of Pittsburg, and Rev. M. L. Streater, wife, and daughter, of Helena, Montana, are in town, the guests of L. M. Speer and wife.

—Owing to the destruction of the canal the Speer White Sand company are putting in the necessary machinery for pumping water for their works from the river.

—John Clemens has got his house which was overturned by the flood in position again and has moved it farther back on the hill, above the high water mark of 1889.

—Miss Louie Hooper's summer school closed yesterday. The term has been a very successful one but the youngsters will appreciate the vacation during these warm days.

—The railroad stone masons have repaired the damage done to the coping stone at the stone arch bridge and are now paving the water way under Campbell's culvert above town.

—Mrs. C. R. Wagner and son George, of Altoona, accompanied by her neice, Miss Jennie Henry, were guests of B. F. Baker's family last week. The ITEM will visit Mrs. Wagner weekly.

—The Presbyterian Mite-Society will hold an ice cream festival at the residence of A. W. Swope next Saturday evening commencing at 4 o'clock. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—D. M. Evans, R. C. Yocum, W. H. Dunn, and J. B. Henderson went to Newton Hamilton last week on a fishing excursion. They were absent two days and returned with quite a lot of fish.

—L. R. Smith, of Petersburg, spent Sunday with parents and friends in Hares' Valley. Mr. Smith taught the Locust Grove school in Trough Creek Valley last winter and was very successful in his work.

—A two story log house at Bridgeport, belonging to John Mattern, Esq., of Huntingdon and occupied by A. K. Skipper was burned to the ground last Friday afternoon. Mrs. Skipper was baking and had a very hot fire. The fire started in the attic and is supposed to have been caused by a spark igniting the soot. The family succeeded in saving most of their household goods.

—A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Altoona *Sunday Graphic News*, of the 7th inst., says: "Mrs. Mollie Weaver and two children, of Mapleton, are visiting friends and relatives in this place." Mrs. H. R. Gurd accompanied Mrs. Weaver on her trip to the Mountain City.

—Joseph McCarl and a companion named Glunt, escaped from the Huntingdon jail last Friday afternoon by scaling the wall. The former was awaiting trial on a charge of theft and the latter was in for selling liquor without a license.

—For Sale or Rent—I offer the store-room, known as Foster's store-room, situate on Main street, Mapleton, for sale until July 15. If not sold by that time, will rent for a term of 8 years, at reasonable rate. Call on or address, A. J. Foster, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—W. H. Dunn last week completed a galvanized iron boat. It was an experiment but proved to be a success. The boat made its first trip with the fishing party to Newton Hamilton last week. Mr. Dunn will put oars on it and make it one of the best boats on the river.

—Lemuel A. Green, contractor for the mason work of the new bridge has been ill at his home, at Huntingdon. Owing to his illness there has been a suspension of work at the bridge. He arrived in town yesterday morning and says he is good as two dead men yet. Work will be resumed at the bridge this week.

—From the appearance of the huckleberry, blackberry and raspberry bushes, the crop of these excellent fruits will be very large. These fruits are always welcome, and are not only very palatable but healthful, and useful in the family for preserves, jam, bounce, wine and cordials.

—For Sale—A large two-story dwelling house, with large kitchen. Building new, large lot, all necessary out-buildings, well of water, etc. Situate on Reservoir street, Mapleton Borough. Possession given at any time. Good reasons for selling. For further particulars, call on or address, Samuel Spangler, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—To expel mosquitoes take of gum-camphor a piece about one-third the size of a hen's egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel and holding it over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes, and they will not return, even though the windows should be left open all night.

—A solution consisting of three pounds of lime, one tablespoonful of concentrated lye and six gallons of water, is given as an effective remedy for the protection of potatoes and other crops from damage by potato bugs. It has been used with entire success. One application with an ordinary sprinkler is all that is necessary. The application not only protects the crop, but stimulates growth. Try it.

—A. W. Swope, esq., last week had a fine monument and fence put up at his lot in the Odd Fellow's cemetery. It is a massive granite structure, 12 feet in height, weighing 26,000 pounds and cost nearly $800. The monument was designed and made at the Standard Granite quarries, Hardwick, Vermont, is finely finished, and will not suffer in comparison with any other monument in this part of the country.

—The Mifflin County Commissioners have awarded contracts for the construction of the county river bridges as follows: Lewistown bridge, King Iron Bridge Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $23,450; McVeytown bridge, the Croton Bridge Company, of Croton, N. Y., for $12,010; Newton Hamilton, Deen & Westbrook, of Buffalo, N. Y., represnting the Phœnix Bridge Company, of Phœnixville, Pa., for $18,000. All to be of iron and to be completed by the middle of October next.

—The Fourth of July was an uneventful day thig year, so far as Mapleton was concerned. It was intended to have a picnic under the auspices of Aldema Lodge No. 189, Daughters of Rebekah, but, owing to the great flood and the consequent demoralization, it was thought best to postpone this for the present. The boys, some of whom were of mature years, burnt much powder, the band paraded the streets in the afternoon but all in all it was a quiet Fourth.

—Mrs. Nancy Kinkead is having a neat portico built to her residence on Reservoir street.

—The railroad painters and paper hangers are touching up things about the company's properties in this place. The carpenters will be here in a few days to make the needed repairs to the platform and buildings,

—Quarterly meeting services will be held in the U. B. church next Saturday and Sunday. Quarterly conference will be held Saturday evening at 4 o'clock. The presiding elder, Rev. Shearer, will preach on Saturday evening. Announcements for Sunday will be made at the Saturday evening service.

—Miss Ida Pecht, of Huntingdon, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. W. Mattern, of this place, over Sunday. She returned to her home on Monday evening. Miss Pecht is quite a musical person. She will take her departure in the near future for Boston, where she will take a course in music in one of the institutions of the "Athens of America."

—Not many months ago, Master George Broombaugh possessed himself of a bank to hold his small gatherings of pennies. George has attended school faithfully this summer, and was highly delighted yesterday to find in his bank enough money to pay his teacher in full for his schooling and have a nice sum left over. Such action of an eight year old boy is praise worthy.

—We had the pleasure a few days ago of meeting on a train a number of Saltillo friends among whom were Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dunbar and T. R. Henderson. Mr. Dunbar has been appointed to a clerkship in the Master Mechanic's office at Huntingdon. Mr. Henderson has been suffering with rheumatism and is also almost blind, the latter being the result of an accident of which he was a victim several years ago.

—It was a very gratifying piece of information to us to learn last week that Kendig & Hostetter had decided to not remove their heading factory from Mapleton. They had moved one machine to Huntingdon and have it in operation, but the engine to which it is geared does not give them sufficient power. They have decided to return it and are putting the works in running order here again.

DIED.

TAYLOR—In Newton Hamilton, July 4, 1889, of consumption, Oliver B. Taylor, aged 27 years, 11 months, and 2 days.

Auditors' Statement of the Mapleton Borough School Fund.

Account of W. F. Gillam, collector of Mapleton Borough School Fund for the year ending June 30, 1889:

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$750.99	
To 5 per cent. additional on $101.63	5.08	
To amount overpaid to Treasurer	18.66	
CR.		
By exonerations		5.00
By 5 per cent. off $379.34		18.96
By Collector's commission		29.61
By bond and notices		2.00
By amount paid to Treasurer		719.16
	774.73	774.73

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer of Mapleton Borough School Fund for the year ending June 30th, 1889:

DR.

To amount in treasury from last year	62.90	
To amt. of state appropriation	230.60	
To amt. received from Collector Gillam	719.16	
To amt. received from Secretary for rent of room	11.00	
CR.		
By vouchers as follows:		
For teachers' wages		687.50
For reading chart		11.67
For Secretary's wages		12.00
For making fires		12.00
For 1 doz. erasers and express		1.75
For repairs		35.03
D. C. Heck, plastering, $4.50		
Phillips & Son, lumber and supplies, $9,88.		
J. W. Baker, carpentering, $2.50.		
J. K. Robley, carpentering, painting, etc., $7.03.		
W. H. Spangler, stove-pipe, $3.00.		
Mrs. E. Long, cleaning, $7.00		
A. M. Parker, grates, $1.12		
For fuel		58.90
J. P. Wilson, coke, $48.21		
B. F. Baker, wood, $1.50		
F. Kyle, cutting wood, $1.44		
D. Thompson, wood, $4.00		
L. L. Parker, cutting wood, $3.75		
By refunding order to Collector Gillam		18.66
By 2 per cent. to Treasurer		16.75
By balance in Treasury		169.40
	1023.66	1023.66
Balance in Treasury		$169.40

J. P. WILSON, President.

A. M. PARKER, Secretary.

We, the auditors of Mapleton Borough, do certify that we have examined the accounts, vouchers, etc., of the Collector and Treasurer of the Mapleton Borough School Fund, and find them as above stated.

Witness our hands this 29th day of June, A. D., 1889.

V. B. MCCARTHY,
I. N. SWOPE,
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
} Auditors.

J. G. GILLAM.

After The Flood.

We are again able to get Goods from the cities. For two weeks, communications by rail, both east and west, were cut off, which, with the damage we sustained, gave us the "blues," but we are on top again.

Goods are coming in every day. Give us 60 days' time and you will not believe, judging from the appearance of our store, that the flood struck us. We received $500 worth of Goods last week and will receive over $1,000 worth this week.

We sell all damaged Goods at a sacrifice. They must go and are going fast.

Before the flood, we advertised that we had secured the agency for the celebrated W. L. Douglas shoes and that we would have a stock of them on hand about the first of June. The flood delayed their arrival, but they came to hand last week. They are selling rapidly. We haue a few pairs left, but we have ordered a new supply. They will be here in a few days.

Respectfully,
J. G. GILLAM.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

Fatal Wreck Caused by a Washout in Virginia.

Other Accidents in Various Parts of the Country.

An accident, by which many lives were lost and a large number of people injured, occurred on the Norfolk and Western Railroad at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, one mile above Flaxton's switch and thirty-one miles above Lynchburg, Va. Rain had been falling almost continuously and at times very heavily for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams greatly.

Several trains had passed over the road during the night, and it was thought that the line was safe for traffic. At the place of the accident, however, the water had undermined the roadbed and caused a washout about eight feet long and fifty feet wide. The water at this point was from eight to ten feet deep.

Into this watery gulch the engine of a passenger train made a frightful leap while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck bottom the rushing of the water into the locomotive exploded the boiler. The force of the explosion threw wreckage in every direction, injuring some of the persons on the train and scattering firebrands which ignited the woodwork of the coaches.

The flames spread and destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides spreading panic among the already frightened passengers. It was supposed that some of the passengers were unable to extricate themselves from the wreck and were consumed in the flames.

It was impossible, on the day after the wreck, to say how many persons were killed, but the most reliable estimate placed the number between twenty-five and thirty. The number of wounded was far in excess of the number killed. Thirty of the wounded were taken to Roanoke, thirteen to Bufordsville, and fifty to Liberty.

The adopted daughter of Mrs. Judge Thompson, of Augusta County, Va., was killed. Mrs. Thompson herself was very badly hurt. Pat Donovan, the engineer, and his fireman, a man named Bruce, were scalded to death by escaping steam. Train Despatcher Lipsey was also burned to death.

Among the others who lost their lives were J. J. Rose, postal clerk of Abingdon, Va.; John Kirkpatrick of Lynchburg, Va.; W. C. Stead, of Cleveland, Tenn., and the husband and two children of a woman passenger whose name could not be learned.

A relief train was made up at Lynchburg late in the afternoon to go to the scene of the wreck, and a number of physicians went down on it to do what they could to aid the wounded.

A special despatch, which was received soon after the accident from the scene of the wreck, by way of Liberty, says:

"Six dead bodies have been recovered. The bodies of P. Donovan, engineer, and Postal Clerk Rose were recognized. The others are not known. Superintendent Cassell, although badly hurt, is on the ground, and doing everything possible for the wounded. The railroad company has taken a large corps of physicians to the scene of the wreck from Roanoke, Liberty, and other points. It is thought a large number of bodies were burned in the conflagration."

Wreck of a Freight Train.

Piled up in confusion end over end, eleven loaded freight cars blocked the Naugatuck track at the turn-out two miles below Seymour, Conn., a few days since. All day until three P. M. transfers were made on all the passenger trains, and every one of them was very late both ways. The accident was probably due to a broken wheel or a poor frog.

A Master Mechanic Instantly Killed.

Emory Harriot, the master mechanic of the Sea Beach Railway, took the 11:12 train from Coney Island the other night for Bay Ridge, N. Y. While walking along the edge of the car he fell off, struck on the back of his head, and was instantly killed. The deceased was the oldest employe on the road, and leaves a wife and four children.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Texas.

A railroad accident occurred late Sunday evening near Terrall, Texas, on the express train, in which one person was killed and several others injured. The engine, baggage-car and one coach went through a defective bridge. The officials of the road were in their private car in the rear of the train, but were not injured.

No Trains for Three Days.

Travel on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to Washington was cut off for three days. No train south passed Stoney Run during this time. The track was washed away for fifty yards. From the Patapsco to Stoney Run the country was under water. Construction trains were kept busy repairing the damage.

TRIED BY RED MEN.

The First Trial on Record of an Indian by a Jury of His Countrymen.

A dispatch from Red Lake Falls, Minn., gives particulars of the first trial on record of one Indian by a jury of red persons. On June 24 an Indian named Big Bird while out hunting shot and killed another Indian. Big Bird and his friends claimed it was an accident. The matter was reported to Major B. P. Schuler, the Government's agent in charge of the reservation. By an act of Congress passed in 1885 the jurisdiction of the United States Court was for the first time extended over all the Indian reservations in the country. Major Schuler determined to have this matter legally investigated and empaneled a jury of six full-blooded Indians, entirely disconnected by ties of relationship or other interests with either the deceased Indian or the Indian who did the shooting. Big Bird and the friends of the dead man were allowed to send for witnesses, who were sworn and gave their testimony, after which the jury retired under the instructions of the agent, who presided as judge. The jury deliberated from 9 o'clock in the evening until 11 o'clock the next morning, when through their foreman they announced that they were unanimously of the opinion that "there was sufficient cause for suspicion that the shooting was not accidental," and requested that the accused be held for trial by the United States Court, whereupon Big Bird was locked up to await the arrival of the Deputy United States Marshal.

Major Schuler states that he never saw a jury of white men more impressed with its responsibility, or who gave closer attention to the testimony offered than did the Indian jury in this case, and that he was also struck by the evident desire to bring out the facts on the part of the witnesses, all of whom were Indians.

REPORTS from all sections of Montana show that the wool clip will be the largest and best ever produced in the Territory.

GREAT RIOT IN DULUTH.

Several Strikers Killed and Sixteen Policemen Wounded.

A deadly combat occurred at Duluth, Minn., between the police and 1500 strikers who had been out of work for a week.

A number of laborers employed by the gas and water companies were at work in a trench at Seventeenth avenue and Michigan street, under police protection, when the mob of 25,000 men charged upon them. The police made their wards lay down in the trench, and the little band of thirty bluecoats, led by Captain McLaughlin, charged on the rioters. They were halted by a shower of missiles, and several of the policemen were knocked down only to rise again.

Drawing their revolvers the police advanced steadily, when one of the ringleaders of the rioters fired his revolver. This was followed by a volley from the strikers and then the police opened fire. Shotguns, Winchesters, revolvers, all added to the list of dead and wounded. The mob fell back from the open street and took up a sheltered position behind buildings and kept up their fusillade.

Governor Merriam had placed the militia at the call of Mayor Sutphin, and the danger signal was agreed upon. Suddenly the deep toned whistle of Elevator E sounded the fire alarm (the agreed signal), and thirty minutes later Company K dashed on the double quick down the streets.

Just before the soldiers arrived the Fire Department was on hand and coupled several lines of hose on the hydrants ready to turn the water on the mob. The military and police cleared the streets and the first battle was over.

One man, George Costin, was killed, but the death of two other wounded persons was expected; the number of wounded was estimated at twenty-five.

Plate-glass window are perforated, signs chipped, and plastering riddled. Two hateful of empty thirty-eight-calibre shells were picked up in front of one building where one gang of strikers stood, and a low estimate places the number of shots fired at 4000. The first shot was heard at 4:20 P. M. and the last at 5:20. The police force suffered more severely than was at first supposed, and at least sixteen policemen were hit by bullets.

THE LABOR WORLD.

RAILROAD building is active in Bolivia.

ORGANIZED labor is making good progress.

MOST of the canning houses manufacture their own cans.

THE glass factories have about all closed for the summer.

IN lamp manufacture, female labor is largely employed.

IN Germany servant-maids receive from $20 to $70 a year.

THE United States railways employ about 1,000,000 persons.

THE furnaces of the South are selling every ton of iron they can make.

A NEW weaving mill to employ 600 people is in process of erection at Providence, R. I.

THE 50,000 iron and glass-workers in the vicinity of Pittsburg threaten to go on a strike.

WORKERS in the various metal industries are beginning to be confronted with female competition.

OWING to the quarrel with Switzerland, Germany will not be represented in the Labor Congress at Berne.

THE backbone of the brickmakers' strike in Chicago is broken and men are resuming work on the old basis.

THERE are more idle men in London now than were in it at the same time of the year for the past ten years.

THE whole glass industry throughout the country was shut down for a period of from six weeks to two months.

A BIG strike for higher wages has been begun among the cigarmakers of Havana, Cuba, and is rapidly extending.

THE recently organized National Association of Machinists had 34 lodges and 2000 members in fifteen cities of the Union.

ORDINARY field hands in China get three to four cents per day with food, and skilled workmen receive from five to six cents.

THE women are crowding out the men in a number of large shoe factories in England. Their wages are a third less, and they turn out very neat work.

MISS NANCY HUTCHINSON, a handsome sixteen-year-old girl, has been found doing a man's work at a Yuba County (Cal.) logging camp, disguised as a man.

THE carpenters of New York uphold four rival trade organizations—the Brotherhood, the United Order, the Amalgamated Society and the Progressive Union.

THE Pittsburg monument in honor of Tom Armstrong, formerly editor of the *Labor Tribune*, is to cost $3500. His figure will stand upon a granite pedestal.

A SCHEME for preventing the emigration of Turkish artificers to foreign countries, without previous permission from the Porte, has been submitted to the Council of Ministers.

THE average wages for coal miners in France are seventy to ninety cents per ton. The average output is 190 tons per year per man. In Germany the output is 290 tons per man.

THERE are 8000 members in the sixty-eight branches of the National Horseshoers' Union, and there were fifty delegates representing forty cities at its recent convention in St. Paul.

THERE is no neater joinery in the world than among the carpenters of India. Time is no object with them. They spend days in perfecting a joint so that no union could be detected.

HEREAFTER only American citizens are to be employed on public works in Chicago. The Municipal Council has adopted a resolution to that effect for the guidance of contractors.

THE employes on the Pekin *Gazette* in China have had their wages advanced from twenty to twenty-two cents per day. The *Gazette* has been published continuously for 900 years.

A YEAR'S VIOLENT DEATHS.

How 1266 People Perished in New York City.

From tables just prepared it appears that 1266 persons died from violence in New York city in the year ending with June. They are classified as follows: Burns and scalds, 122; suffocation, 85; poison, 173; ran down by wagons, 53; by street cars, 14; railroads, 50; by electric wires, 5: exploding cartridges, 3; self-inflicted malpractice, 3; "wounds," 21; fractures and contusions, 154; drowning, 163; exploding fireworks, 9; falls, 391. Of the children who were smothered, 21 were overlaid in bed. Eighteen persons were smothered by gas and two were killed by the caving in of subways. Thirty perished in fires, one by tobogganning, and one from ether in a dentist's chair.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

——William Murphy, a miner at Miner's Station was instantly killed by a fall of slate.

——Michael O'Hara, a trackman was killed, at the Mahanoy Plane by being struck by the cars.

——Hunter N. Pott, residing near Weavertou, received fatal injuries by falling down a haymow.

——The Schuylkill Valley Christian Endeavor Union held its annual convention in Phœnixville.

——Two loaded coal trains collided near Auburn wrecking fifteen cars and delaying traffic for five hours.

——A large barn belonging to Thomas Hay was struck by lightning at Orwigsburg, and its contents destroyed.

——Lincoln, Keytone, Locust Spring and Thomas Riter Colleries have again resumed operations after being idle since May 30.

——A two-year old child named Charles Grovlich strayed from its home and fell into and was drowned in the canal at Port Carbon.

——John Rupp, of Shiresmantown, near Carlisle, has grown a dandylion plant twenty inches across, which has been photographed as phenominal.

——The dwelling house and tinshop of Sherman Miller, at Fair Chance were destroyed by fire; supposed incendiary; loss about $3,000; insurance $1,000.

——Patrick Gaughan was killed by a fall of coal at Packer No. 5 Colliery, and George Dix was crushed between cars at the Kohinoor Colliery at Shenandoah.

——Nathan and Reuben Frederick, of Berks county, have fallen heirs to a fortune of $180,000, willed to them by an uncle, who recently died in Nebraska.

——Irvin Spatz and his bride, at North Reading, effectually dispersed a calathumpian serenade party by rewarding them with a volley of rotton eggs.

——The house on the farm of Philip Shook, in Centre county, was one hundred years old last winter. It is built of logs, weatherboarded, and still fairly preserved.

——Owing to a lack of women and girls to work in the new hosiery manufactory recently started at Pine Grove the company has decided to remove to Harrisburg.

——A. C. Mayers, of Lewistown, is the owner of a violin over one hundred and sixty years old, for which he has been offered large sums by good musicians, but it is not for sale.

——William Toohey, a little boy aged seven years, while swimming in the canal at Harrisburg, struck a rock while diving, rendering him unconscious. The body was recovered.

——The Rasenzi Natural Gas Company, of Montgomery County, has been granted a charter. The capital is $5,000, and the pipes will extend to several points, including Philadelphia.

——Nine coal cars were wrecked on the Mahanoy Plane at Minersville, which caused the stopping of the planes for six hours. All the Mahanoy coal was sent via the Gordon Plane.

——A burglar entered the farmhouse of Harry Leaf, a short distance above Pottstown, and stole two valuable gold watches. The family were working in the hayfield at the time.

——Stephen B. Godshalk, of Doylestown, while putting up a lightening rod on a barn near Colmar, fell to the ground striking his head and shoulders, sustaining injuries that may prove fatal.

——A five-year-old boy at Kennett Square, Chester county, has a head twenty-four and a half inches in circumference, and a 17-year-old girl, at the same place, is only three feet six inches in height.

——Joseph Marks, of Woodvale, who lost his wife, three children and his home in the flood before his eyes, had his hair to turn from jet black to snowy white, so that his friends scarcely recognize him.

——In the Sunday school room of the English Lutheran Church, at Johnstown, so much earth and seed were deposited that a green bed of oats has sprung up, some of the blades being five inches in length.

——A pair of lovers have notified the Doylestown fair managers that they are willing to be married on the grand stand next fall. The bride is to receive from the managers a $500 bedroom suit and other gifts.

——Henry Grove, of Reading, while driving through the country, struck a crowd of red locusts. They covered his horse, bewildered it, made an incessant din and were so dense that he could hardly see to drive.

——George McKee, near Lewistown, slipped while greasing a circular saw, and so nearly did he lose his life that the suspender across his left breast was cut in two. As it was, he got a six inch gash on the arm and lost three fingers.

——Two men were surprised in Pottsville in the act of pouring oil on a stable attached to Newman's Hotel. As they were applying a match, an alarm was raised and the men fled. The flames were extinguished, before any damage was done.

——Lutheran and Reformed congregations in Heidelburg, Lehigh county, are at war over a piece of burial ground, the deed for which was given the Reformed congregation by John and Richard Penn, one hundred and twenty-five years ago.

——John Bates, an employee of the Falls of French Creek granite quarries, Pottstown, met with a serious accident. He was in the act of splitting a large rock when his arms slipped into the crevice, mashing it so badly that amputation was necessary.

——Mrs. Lavena Baker, of Montgomery county, had for some time been suffering an intense pain in her neck and shoulder. Last week a large black spot appeared, and the doctor removed from the woman's flesh a large bug, resembling a pototo bug.

——Mrs. Barnard Tabor, living near Wellsboro, Tioga county, and confined to bed by rheumatism, remained four hours with her head just out of the water during the flood. She was rescued and placed in warm flannels and has since almost recovered from her disease.

——Three Hungarians were discovered obstructing the "horseshoe" curve on the Delaware and Hudson Gravity Railroad at Honesdale one of whom was arrested, the others taking to the woods. Robbery of passengers was evidently the intention of the scoundrels.

——Chairman A. A. Stevens and other members of the Prohibition State Committee met in Harrisburg, and decided to hold their State Convention on the 28th of August. The place has not been agreed upon, but it will be selected with the most advantageous railroad rates.

——A young son of Charles Christman found a dynamite cartridge on the Allentown Terminal road, and thinking it a plaything began tossing it about. An explosion followed, which took off the boy's fingers and otherwise injured him.

——The Schuylkill Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad has established a free library at the Pottsville station for the use of its employees. Several hundred books have arrived, a librarian has been appointed, and a reading room has been fitted up. The books will soon be catalogued.

——The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have made a rich discovery of coal at Rohrsville and will open a working at once. A large number of men and boys will be employed, and the coal run through Thomaston breaker, the largest in the Hickscherville Valley.

——The Glendower Colliery, the next largest in the Hecksherville Valley, which has been idle for the past year, will be ready to ship by next Fall. A new breaker has been built and the men have commenced to put the immense machinery into place. There will be four 60-foot boilers.

——A proposition from the Board of Trade that the money of the building associations of Reading, not otherwise employed be used to build industrial establishments has called forth a vigorous protest from a number of the stockholders, who say that they will withdraw if their money is used in any speculative enterprise.

——A report was circulated that the Nottingham Colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company had discharged all its Polish and Hungarian miners and laborers on account of their neglect of precautions to avoid accidents. The report is incorrect, however, no discharges of the sort having been made.

——The county commissioners of Chambersburg gave notice that after the expiration of the term of the present sheriff the compensation for boarding prisoners of all kinds would be fifteen cents a day instead of twenty-five, as at present. Their attorney stated that this notice was given in order that all candidates for the office at the county conventions would have fair warning as to what they may expect.

——A mortgage has been placed on record at Chambersburg from the Taylor Manufacturing Company, of Chambersburg, to John R. Orr, trustee, for $100,000. The mortgage is to secure the payment of bonds issued to take up the floating debt of the company, and has the approval of the directors and stockholders. It covers all the real estate and property of whatever kind in the large shops here.

——On April 22d the house of Jacob Reichard, in East Allentown, was entered and completely rausacked. Money, mostly in old and rare coins, to the amount of $2,000 was stolen. Detective Herman Benning arrested Harry Daniels on suspicion of being the guilty party. Alderman Fry committed him to jail. Daniels is a relative of Reichard, and is said to have displayed coins similar to those stolen.

——Mrs. Charles H. Hall, of Dallas, who for several days had shown evidence of mental unsoundness, stepped into her husband's drug store and quietly swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate. A few moments later she fell heavily to the floor. Her mouth and throat were horribly burned with the powerful mixture. After suffering terrible agony for a few hours she died.

——A landslide occurred on the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad. Sixty feet of track at Haines Station was covered to the depth of five feet. Floods in the southern end of the county did considerable damage The tracks of the railroad near Quarryville were washed out. Hensel's tobacco warehouse and Swisher & Fritz's coal yard, in Quarryville, were damaged. A lot of tobacco was soaked and some coal swept away. The loss to property in Providence and Edon townships will probably reach $3,000.

——Harry A. Strohm, 17-year-old son of William Strohm, residing near Reistville, was killed in a horrible manner. The young man had been engaged in cultivating corn and wanted to take the team to the barn. In jumping on a mule the animal became unmanageable and ran away with the young farmer entangled in the harness. He was literally dragged to death. The mule ran home with the unconscious boy, who breathed his last a few minutes after being extricated from the harness.

——As Conrad Schafer, a plasterer, was eating his breakfast at his home on Miner street, in Plains, he suddenly heard a great clatter of dishes and glassware about the house accompanied by a heavy rumbling that shook his frame residence from top to bottom. He hastened to the cellar and there he discovered that over half of the bottom had fallen out, taking with it the stone foundation, and the garden plot in front of his house, together with all his household supplies.

THE mausoleum company at New York proposes to subject the bodies of the dead to a process of dessication which is described as "the art of preventing putrefaction and all its revolting changes by forcing overland around the body a continuous current of dry air." A body at the New York hospital which has undergone this process for eight months shows no signs of decay, and remains in an almost life-like state. The mausoleum will have a capacity of 40,000 bodies, and at the last trump will undoubtedly be one of the most animated centers in the universe.

DOORKEEPER LOEFLER, of the White House, has a wonderful memory. He was with Stanton at the time of Lincoln's assassination, and during the trials of 1865 was ordered to the White House for the duties he is still performing. His recollection of faces is remarkable. "You called on Mr. Garfield," or "I remember you during the Hayes regime," he will sometimes say to a man whom he has never seen but once, and that years ago. He can tell a "crank" on sight, and he saves the President a great deal of annoyance by his acuteness.

A STRIKING argument against the senseless multiplication of public holidays is presented in the readable columns of the *Pittsburgh Dispatch:*

> The preacher, wise and eloquent,
> With many a verbal gem,
> Had pictured to a grand extent
> The New Jerusalem.
>
> "Oh, there," he said, "there will be peace
> And joy that lives alway;
> And in its streets will never cease
> A perfect holiday!"
>
> Spake then an editor—no Turk:
> "Ne'er may I heaven see!
> A holiday means double work
> At single pay for me!"

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 14.

Lesson Text: "The Sorrowful Death of Eli," 1 Sam. iv., 1-18—Golden Text: 1 Sam. iii., 18—Commentary.

1. "The word of Samuel came to all Israel." That is the word of the Lord through Samuel, for he, as the Lord's prophet, would speak the Lord's message (Hag. i., 13); and thus all Israel would know through him the will of the Lord. In studying any portion of the history of Israel we must remember that they were chosen by God from among all the nations of the earth and placed in that good land in order that He through them might make Himself a name and be magnified by them in the eyes of all the nations (II Sam. vii., 23; I Chr. xvii., 21; Isa. lxiii., 12), He showing in every way that He had made them a peculiar people unto Himself (Ex. xix., 5). "Israel went out against the Philistines to battle." It was during a forty years' oppression of Israel by the Philistines that Samson was enabled by the Spirit of God to do his mighty works, and it was by the Philistines that Israel was defeated when Saul and his sons were slain; if we judge from I Sam. xvii., 26, 45, we are to look upon them as defiers of the living God, the God of Israel, over whom true Israelites should always have the victory. (Deut. xxviii., 7.)

2. "Israel was smitten before the Philistines." This indicates that God was not with them, for had He been in their midst victory would have been certain; "one should chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight." He had promised to fight for them when He sent them forth (Deut. i., 30; iii., 25; xxxii., 30), so that this going out against the enemy and this defeat was not the result of God's leading. When they were defeated at Ai it was because of sin in the camp, and the sin which Eli knew and did not put away may have been partly the cause of this defeat; but our next lesson will tell us that they had as a nation forsaken God (chap. vii., 3), and this judgment reminds us that "the hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek Him; but His power and His wrath is against all them that forsake Him." (Ezra viii., 22.)

3. "Let us fetch the ark of the covenant of the Lord; * * * It may save us." They did not look to the Lord to save them, they were not at this time worshiping Him, but idols, and they speak of this holy vessel as if it were an idol which perhaps may have more power than the other idols which they worshiped; but their iniquities had separated between them and God, and their sins had hid His face from them (Isa. lix., 2; Jer. v., 25).

4. "So the people sent to Shiloh, that they might bring from thence the ark of the covenant of the Lord of Hosts, which dwelleth between the cherubim." Thus they add sin to sin and are so blinded that they see not the enormity of this sin. Consider the significance of this holy vessel, mentioned eleven times in this chapter, and that its place in the tabernacle was in the Holy of Holies into which the High Priest alone entered but once a year and never without the blood of the sacrifice, typifying the blood of Jesus Christ; consider also the expression "dwelleth between the cherubim" found here for the first time, and only seven times in all Scripture (II Sam. vi., 2; II Kings xix., 15; I Chr. xiii., 6; Ps. lxxx., 1; xcix., 1; Isa. xxxvii., 16); carrying us back to Ex. xxv., 22, where we find its origin. The Lord of Hosts will be entreated by, and do great things for, every penitent heart that humbly seeks Him, but when such blind and blasphemous hands approach Him they can only expect His wrath.

5. "All Israel shouted with a great shout." It was not like the great shout when the walls of Jericho fell, or when the foundation of the second temple was laid (Josh. vi., 20; Ezra iii., 11-13), for then it was a shout because the Lord was in their midst and the work was for His glory, but this was simply the shout of Israel without reference to the glory of God; it may have been a louder shout than on the other occasions, but it was all noise with no power to it.

6-9. "God is come into the camp." When the Philistines heard the shout, and understood the cause of it, they were afraid, supposing the ark was Israel's God as Dagon was theirs, but although they tremble at the possible results, remembering what they had heard of the wonders in Egypt and in the wilderness, they are ready to make trial of the power of their god against Israel's God and urge their soldiers to be strong and quit themselves like men, least they become servants to the Hebrews. It is not to be wondered at that the Philistines knew not the God of Israel nor His mighty power, when Israel knew not their own God nor relied upon Him. Had He indeed come into the camp of Israel that would have settled the matter.

10. "Israel was smitten; * * * there fell of Israel thirty thousand footmen." Israel was chosen to rely upon God that He might shew forth His power, and whenever she failed to do so her defeat was sure. Two things were required of her; that she should be holy and by implicit reliance upon, and obedience to her God, magnify His name. The same two things are required now of every Christian and of every church.

11. "The ark of God was taken; * * * the two sons of Eli were slain." The next two chapters tell of the journeyings of the ark in the land of Philistines, and how the hand of the Lord was against the people wherever it rested until they were glad to return it to Israel with an offering. God will see to His own glory and will care for His own ark, even if His people despise Him and the enemy seem for a time to prosper.

12-17. "Eli sat upon a seat by the wayside, watching, for his heart trembled for the ark of God." Only twice outside of these first four chapters of I Samuel do we find the name of Eli in the Bible (chap. xiv., 3; I Kings, ii., 27), yet he lived to be 98 years old and judged Israel forty years. He does not seem to have walked very closely with God or to have been very intimate with Him.

The glory of Israel was not the house of Eli, of which four died that day, nor even the ark itself, precious holy vessel though it was; but God Himself, the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel, whom no Philistine could touch, and whom the death of all the priests and prophets that ever lived could not affect. Let us fix our eyes upon Jesus, rely wholly upon Him, keep His commandments, magnify His name, seek His glory, and losing sight of self, or church, or denomination, except in so far as they may honor Him, seek with the whole heart and all our might to hasten the completion of His church and the coming of His Kingdom.

18. "When he made mention of the ark of God * * * he died." The man of Benjamin who brought the tidings from the field of battle broke them to Eli as gently as possible, reserving the worst for the last. "Israel is fled, * * * a great slaughter, * * * thy two sons are dead, * * * the ark of God is taken;" but it is too much for the old man, and when it is mentioned that the ark is gone he falls backward and dies; and now the ears of all Israel are tingling because of the judgments of the Lord upon the house of Eli, on account of sin tolerated in high places. (Chap. iii., 11-14). What shall it be like when "the Lord cometh out of His place to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity" (Isa. xxvi., 21), and how would you stand should He come to-day?—*Lesson Helper.*

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Our House on the Hills." (Preached at the Hamptons, Long Island.)

TEXT: *"In my Father's house are many rooms."*—John xiv., 2.

Here is a bottle of medicine that is a cure all. The disciples were sad and Christ offered heaven as an alternative, a stimulant and a tonic. He shows them that their sorrows are only a dark background of a bright picture of coming felicity. He lets them know that though now they live on the lowlands they shall yet have a house on the uplands. Nearly all the Bible descriptions of heaven may be figurative. I am not positive that in all heaven there is a literal crown or harp or pearly gate or throne or chariot. They may be only used to illustrate the glories of the place, but how well they do it! The favorite symbol by which the Bible presents celestial happiness is a house. Paul, who never owned a house, although he hired one for two years in Italy, speaks of heaven as a "house not made with hands," and Christ in our text, the translation of which is a little changed so as to give the more accurate meaning, says: "In my Father's house are many rooms."

This divinely authorized comparison of heaven to a great homestead of large accommodations I propose to carry out. In some healthy neighborhood a man builds a very commodious habitation. He must have room for all his children. The rooms come to be called after the different members of the family. That is mother's room. That is George's room. That is Henry's room. That is Flora's room. That is Mary's room. And the house is all occupied. But time goes by and the sons go out into the world and build their own homes and daughters are married or have talents enough singly to go out and do a good work in the world. After a while the father and mother are almost alone in the big house and, seated by the evening stand, they say: "Well, our family is no larger now than when we started together forty years ago." But time goes still further by and some of the children are unfortunate and return to the old homestead to live, and the grand-children come with them, and perhaps great-grandchildren, and again the house is full. Many millennia ago God built on the hills of heaven a great homestead for a family innumerable, yet to be. At first He lived alone in that great house, but after a while it was occupied by a very large family, cherubic, seraphic, angelic. The eternities passed on and many of the inhabitants became wayward and left never to return. And many of the apartments were vacated. I refer to the fallen angels. Now these apartments are filling up again. There are arrivals at the old homestead of God's children every day, and the day will come when there will be no unoccupied room in all the house.

As you and I expect to enter it and make there eternal residence, I thought you would like to get some more particulars about that many-roomed homestead. "In my Father's house are many rooms." You see the place is to be apportioned off into apartments. We shall love all who are in heaven, but there are some very good people whom we would not want to live with in the same room. They may be better than we are, but they are of a divergent temperament. We would like to meet with them on the golden streets and worship with them in the temple and walk with them on the river banks, but I am glad to say that we shall live in different apartments. "In my Father's house are many rooms." You see heaven will be so large that if one want an entire room to himself or herself, it can be afforded. An ingenious statistician taking the statement made in Revelation, twenty-first chapter, that the heavenly Jerusalem was measured and found to be twelve thousand furlongs and that the length and height and breadth of it are equal, says that would make heaven in size 948 sextillion 988 quintillion cubic feet, and then reserving a certain portion for the court of heaven and the streets, and estimating that the world may last a hundred thousand years, he ciphers out that there are over five trillion rooms, each room seventeen feet long, sixteen feet wide, fifteen feet high. But I have no faith in the accuracy of that calculation. He makes the rooms two small. From all I can read, the rooms will be palatial, and those who have not had enough room in this world will have plenty of room at the last. The fact is that most people in this world are crowded, and though out on a vast prairie or in a mountain district people may have more room than they want, in most cases it is house built close to house. and the streets are crowded and the cradle is crowded by other cradles, and the graves crowded in the cemetery by other graves, and one of the richest luxuries of many people in getting out of this world will be the gaining of unhindered and uncramped room. And I should not wonder if instead of the room that the statistician ciphered out as only seventeen feet by sixteen, it should be larger than any of the imperial rooms at Berlin, St. James or Winter Palace. "In my Father's house are many rooms." Carrying out still further the symbolism of the text let us join hands and go up to this majestic homestead and see for ourselves.

As we ascend the golden steps, an invisible guardsman swings open the front door and we are ushered to the right into the reception room of the old homestead. That is the place where we first meet the welcome of heaven. There must be a place where the departed spirit enters and a place in which it confronts the inhabitants celestial. The reception room of the newly arrived from this world—what scenes it must have witnessed since the first guest arrived, the victim of the first fratricide, pious Abel. In that room Christ lovingly greeted all new comers. He redeemed them and He has the right to the first embrace on their arrival. What a minute when the ascended spirit first sees the Lord. Better than all we ever read about Him or talked about Him or sang about Him in all the churches and through all our earthly lifetime, will it be, just for one second to see Him. The most rapturous idea we ever had of Him on sacramental days or at the height of some great revival or under the uplifted baton of an oratorio are a bankruptcy of thought compared with the first flash of His appearance in that reception room. At that moment when you confront each other, Christ looking upon you and you looking upon Christ, there will be an ecstatic thrill and surging of emotion that beggars all description. Look! They need no introduction. Long ago Christ chose that repentant sinner and that repentant sinner chose Christ. Mightiest moment of an immortal history—the first kiss of heaven! Jesus and the soul. The soul and Jesus.

But now into that reception room pour the glorified kinsfolk. Enough of earthly retention to let you know them, but without their wounds or their sicknesses or their troubles. See what heaven has done for them. So radiant, so gleeful, so transportingly lovely. They call you by name. They greet you with an ardor proportioned to the anguish of your parting and the length of your separation. Father! Mother! There is your child. Sisters! Brothers! Friends! I wish you joy. For years apart, together again in the reception room of the old homestead. You see they will know you are coming. There are so many immortals filling all the spaces between here and heaven that news like that flies like lightning. They will be there in an instant; though they were in some other world on errand from God a signal would be thrown that would fetch them. Though you might at first feel dazed and overawed at their supernal splendor, all that feeling will be gone at their first touch of heavenly salutation, and we will say: "O my lost boy," "O my lost companion," "O my lost friend, are we here together?" What scenes have been witnessed in the reception room of the old homestead! There met Joseph and Jacob, finding it a brighter room than anything they saw in Pharaoh's palace; David and the little child for whom he once fasted and wept; Mary and Lazarus after the heartbreak of Bethany; Timothy and grandmother Lois; Isabella Graham and her sailor son, Alfred and George Cookman, the mystery of the sea at last made manifest; Luther and Magdalene, the daughter he bemoaned; John Howard and the prisoners whom he gospelized; and multitudes without number who, once so weary and so sad, parted on earth but gloriously met in heaven. Among all the rooms of that house there is no one that more enraptures my soul than that reception-room. "In my Father's house are many rooms."

Another room in our Father's house is the throne room. We belong to the royal family. The blood of King Jesus flows in our veins, so we have a right to enter the throne room. It is no easy thing on earth to get through even the outside door of a King's residence. During the Franco-German war, one eventide in the summer of 1870, I stood studying the exquisite sculpturing of the gate of the Tuileries, Paris. Lost in admiration of the wonderful art of that gate I knew not that I was exciting suspicion. Lowering my eyes to the crowds of people I found myself being closely inspected by governmental officials, who from my complexion judged me to be a German, and that for some belligerent purpose I might be examining the gates of the palace. My explanations in very poor French did not satisfy them and they followed me long distances until I reached my hotel, and were not satisfied until from my landlord they found that I was only an inoffensive American. The gates of earthly palaces are carefully guarded, and, if so, how much more severely the throne room. A dazzling place is it for mirrors and all costly art. No one who ever saw the throne of the first and only Napoleon will ever forget the letter N embroidered in purple and gold on the upholstery of chair and window, the letter N gilded on the wall, the letter N chased on the chalices, the letter N flaming from the ceiling. What a conflagration of brilliance the throne room of Charles Immanuel of Sardina, of Ferdinand of Spain, of Elizabeth of England, of Boniface of Italy, But the throne room of our Father's house hath a glory eclipsing all the throne rooms that ever saw scepter wave or crown glitter or foreign Ambassador bow, for our Father's throne is a throne of grace, a throne of mercy, a throne of holiness, a throne of justice, a throne of universal dominion. We need not stand shivering and cowering before it, for our Father says we may yet one day come up and sit on it beside Him. "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My throne." You see we are Princes and Princesses. Perhaps now we move about incognito, as Peter the Great in the garb of a ship carpenter at Amsterdam, or as Queen Tirzah in the dress of a peasant woman seeking the prophet for her child's cure; but it will be found out after awhile who we are when we get into the throne room. Aye! we need not wait until then. We may by prayer and song and spiritual uplifting this moment enter the throne room. O King, live forever! We touch the forgiving scepter and prostrate ourselves at Thy feet! The crowns of the royal families of this world are tossed about from generation to generation and from family to family. There are children four years old in Berlin who have seen the crown on three Emperors. But wherever the coronets of this world rise or fall, they are destined to meet in one place. And I look and see them coming from north and south and east and west, the Spanish crown, the Italian crown, the English crown, the Turkish crown, the Russian crown, the Persian crown, aye, all the crowns from under the great archivolt of heaven; and while I watch and wonder they are all flung in rain of diamonds around the pierced feet.

> Jesus shall reign wher'er the sun
> Does his successive journeys run,
> His kingdom stretch from shore to shore
> Till sun shall rise and set no more.

Oh, that throne room of Christ! "In my Father's house are many rooms."

Another room in our Father's house is the music room. St. John and other Bible writers talk so much about the music of heaven that there must be music there, perhaps not such as on earth was thrummed from trembling string or evoked by touch of ivory key, but if not that, then something better. There are so many Christian harpists and Christian composers and Christian organists and Christian choristers and Christian hymnologists that have gone up from earth, there must be for them some place of especial delectation. Shall we have music in this world of discords and no music in the land of complete harmony? I cannot give you the notes of the first bar of the new song that is sung in heaven. I cannot imagine either the solo or the doxology. But heaven means music, and can mean nothing else. Occasionally that music has escaped the gate. Dr. Fuller dying at Beaufort, S. C., said: "Do you not hear?" "Hear what?" exclaimed the bystanders. "The music! Lift me up! Open the windows!" In that music-room of our Father's house, you will some day meet the old Christian masters, Mozart and Handel and Mendelssohn and Beethovon and Doddridge, whose sacred poetry was as remarkable as his sacred prose, and James Montgomery and William Cowper, at last got rid of his spiritual melancholy, and Bishop Heber, who sang of "Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strand;" and Dr. Raffles, who wrote of "High in yonder realms of light," and Isaac Watts, who went to visit Sir Thomas Abney and wife for a week but proved himself so agreeable a guest that they made him stay thirty-six years; and side by side, Augustus Toplady, who has got over his dislike for Methodists, and Charles Wesley freed from his dislike for Calvinists; and George W. Bethune, as sweet as a song maker as he was great as a preacher and the author of "The Village Hymns;" and many who wrote in verse or song, in church or by eventide cradle, and many who were passionately fond of music but could make none themselves. The poorest singer there more than any earthly prima donna, and the poorest players there more than any earthly Gottschalk. Oh that music room, the headquarters of cadence and rhythm, symphony and chant, psalm and antiphon! May we be there some hour when Haydn sits at the keys of one of his own oratorios, and David the psalmist fingers the harp, and Miriam of the Red sea banks claps the cymbals, and Gabriel puts his lips to the trumpet and the four-and-twenty soldiers chant, and Lind and Parepa render matchless duet in the music room of the old heavenly homestead. "In my Father's house are many rooms."

Another room in our Father's house will be the family room. It may correspond somewhat with the family room on earth. At morning and evening you know, that is the place we now meet. Though every member of the household have a separate room in the family room they all gather and joys and sorrows and experiences of all styles are there rehearsed. Sacred room in all our dwellings! Whether it be luxurious with ottomans and divans and books in Russian lids standing in mahogany case, or there be only a few plain chairs and a cradle. So the family room on high will be the place where the kinsfolk assemble and talk over the family experiences of earth, the weddings, the births, the burials, the festal days of Christmas and Thanksgiving reunion. Will the children departed remain children there? Will the aged remain aged there? Oh, no; everything is perfect there. The child will go ahead to glorified maturity and the aged will go back to glorified maturity. The rising sun of the one will rise to meridian and the descending sun of the other will return to meridian. However much we love our children on earth we would consider it a domestic disaster if they stayed children and so we rejoice at their growth here. And when we meet in the family room of our Father's house, we will be glad that they have grandly and gloriously matured; while our parents who were aged and infirm here, we shall be glad to find restored to the most agile and vigorous immortality there. If forty or forty-five or fifty years be the apex of physical and mental life on the earth, then the heavenly childhood will advance to that and the heavenly old age will retreat to that.

When we join them in that family room we shall have much to tell them. We shall want to know of them right away such things as these: Did you see us in this or that or the other struggle? Did you know when we lost our property and sympathize with us? Did you know we had that awful sickness? Were you hovering anywhere around when we plunged into that memorable accident? Did you know of our backsliding? Did you know of that moral victory? Were you pleased when we started for heaven? Did you celebrate the hour of our conversion? And then, whether they know it or not, we will tell them all. But they will have more to tell us than we to tell them. Ten years on earth may be very eventful, but what must be the biography of ten years in heaven? They will have to tell us the story of coronations, story of news from all immensity, story of conquerors and hierarchs story of wrecked or ransomed planets, story of angelic victory over diabolic revolts, of extinguished suns, of obliterated constellations, of new galaxies kindled and swung, of stranded comets, of worlds on fire, and story of Jehovah's majestic reign. If in that family room of our Father's house we have so much to tell them of what we have passed through since we parted, how much more thrilling and arousing that which they have to tell us of what they have passed through since we parted. Surely that family room will be one of the most favored rooms in all our Father's house. What long lingering there, for we shall never again be in a hurry. "Let me open a window," said an humble Christian servant to Lady Raffles, who, because of the death of her child, had shut herself up in a dark room and refused to see any one; "you have been many days in this dark room. Are you not ashamed to grieve in this manner, when you ought to be thanking God for having given you the most beautiful child that ever was seen, and instead of leaving him in this world till he should be worn with trouble, has not God taken him to heaven in all his beauty? Leave off weeping and let me open a window." So to-day I am trying to open upon the darkness of earthly separation the windows and doors and rooms of the heavenly homestead. "In my Father's house are many rooms."

How would it do for my sermon to leave you in that family room to-day? I am sure there is no room in which you would rather stay than in the enraptured circle of your ascended and glorified kinsfolk. We might visit other rooms in our Father's house. There may be picture galleries penciled not with earthly art but by some process unknown in this world, preserving for the next world the brightest and most stupendous scenes of human history. And there may be lines and forms of earthly beauty preserved for heavenly inspection in something whiter and chaster and richer than Venetian sculpture ever wrought. Rooms beside rooms. Rooms over rooms. Large rooms. Majestic rooms, opalescent rooms, amethystine rooms. "In my Father's house are many rooms."

I hope none of us will be disappointed about getting there. There is a room for us if we will go and take it, but in order to reach it it is absolutely necessary that we take the right way; and Christ is the way; and we must enter at the right door, and Christ is the door; and we must start in time, and the only hour you are sure of is the hour the clock now strikes and the only second the one your watch is now ticking. I hold in my hand a roll of letters inviting you all to make that your home forever. The New Testament is only a roll of letters inviting you, as the spirit of them practically says: "My dying yet immortal child in earthly neighborhood, I have built for you a great residence. It is full of rooms. I have furnished them as no palace was ever furnished. Pearls are nothing, emeralds are nothing, chrysophrasus is nothing; illumined panels of sunrise and sunset, nothing; the aurora of the northern heavens, nothing—compared with the splendor with which I have garnitured them. But you must be clean before you can enter there, and so I have opened a fountain where you may wash all your sins away. Come now! Put your weary but cleansed feet on the upward pathway, Do you not see amid the thick foliage on the heavenly hill-tops the old family homestead?" "In my Father's house are many rooms."

LOVE of dress is doing for Turkey what missionaries have failed to do—it is wearing out polygamy and working a great moral reform. How is that for the preacher against vanity? It seems single wives are coming into fashion in dear old Turkey, because the poor man cannot afford to dress the entire harem as it individually dresses and now insists upon. So far, so good. Don't let us question the means of grace as long as the end is accomplished. For my part, I don't see why Paris finery should not become a source of regeneration. For ages it has been accused of the very reverse, but when it besieges the Mohammedan religion and turns that upside down, and through its insidious eloquence makes an opening for the woman question in a benighted land, I think we ought to give the devil his due and be grateful! As things are tending, it won't surprise American barbarians to hear by another decade that even the yashmak has been abolished. It is a pretty thin affair now, and when the bonnet is fairly installed, the veil will have to go.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Men are usually one-twelfth larger than women.

Steam fire engines operated by electricity are suggested.

A novel use of electricity is about to be tested in sharpening the shoes of car horses in icy weather.

The piercings of the new Cabres tunnel met with remarkable precision, the length being 12,350 feet.

Bronze cents are most numerous and are made of an alloy of copper and tin, but those of earlier date contain a small proportion of nickel, which gives them a whiter, silvery color.

It has been determined that the North sea contains two distinct kinds of sea water. The relation between chlorine and density is not in either case due to river water flowing into the sea.

From calculations made by the coal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company it is found that the weight per cubic foot of coal varies according to the size to which it is broken.

Dr. William A. Hammond says that some maniacs retain possession of their reasoning powers, and that it is a common thing to find a reasoning maniac setting himself up as a reformer. Nine times out of ten a reformer is a crank.

M. Lombard supports the theory advanced by Signor Sporta that vegetable forms which now cover our continents have spread slowly and continuously from north to south, recent species forcing back or obliterating those of more ancient origin.

M. Beauregard, an eminent Egyptologist, believes that Egypt at the time of the Pharaohs exhibited the mixed condition of combining the use of flint implements with acquaintance with the means of extracting copper and blending it with other metals.

The evil effects of an atmosphere surcharged with dust in factories have been attracting so much attention in England that the factory acts are about to be amended, and a bill is to be brought before the House of Commons compassing an effectual means of preventing injury from the inhalation of dust.

Professor E. Wollny, of Munich, Germany, has experimented on the effect of electric currents of different intensities and characters on the growth of plants. Specimens of grain, potatoes, carrots, &c., were planted and subjected to the action of electric currents until they reached maturity. Compared with plants grown under ordinary circumstances, the result showed that the electric current exerted no influence.

In M. Berthelot's paper, read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, he speaks of a statuette and a portion of the sceptre of the Egyptian King Pepi I., both dating 4000 B. C. Portions were analyzed and found to be pure copper. From this he argues that, as in the New World, the stone age was followed by the copper in the Eastern Hemisphere and that the bronze period cannot be more than fifty or sixty centuries old.

The Vienna *News* says: "The practical stamping out of small pox in Germany, according to Dr. Hervieux of the Paris academy of medicine, has only been accomplished through re-vaccination. Vaccination lessens the frequency and severity of epidemics, and re-vaccination tends to make them disappear completely. Re-vaccination should be practiced every ten years, and should be performed at once when an epidemic is threatened, even though but a short time has elapsed since the last operation. Human or heifer vaccine may be used."

An Accomplished Millionaire.

Eckley Brinnto Coxe, of Philadelphia, is the most accomplished millionaire in America. He climbs to the top of his highest breakers and descends to the lowest depths of his numerous mines. He is a graduate of half a dozen colleges and universities and converses frequently in English, German French and Italian. His fad is bibliomania, and he possesses the most valuable collection of Aldines and Elzevirs in the country, next to that of Sam Barlow of New York. A monograph on Gerome's painting, "Police Verse," privately printed by him, attracted attention among the archæological and art students. One term in the Pennsylvania State Senate satisfied his political yearnings.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The Manufacture of Brass.

Brass is formed by fusing together copper and zinc. Different proportions of these metals produce brasses possessing very marked distinctive properties. The portions of the different ingredients are seldom precisely alike; these depend upon the requirements of various uses for which the alloys are intended. Peculiar qualities of the constituent metals also exercise considerable influence on the result.

Brass is fabled to have been first accidentally formed at the burning of Corinth, 146 B. C.; but articles of brass have been discovered in the Egyptian tombs, which prove it to have had a much greater antiquity. Brass was known to the ancients as a more valuable kind of copper. The yellow color was considered a natural quality, and was not supposed to indicate an alloy. Certain mines were much valued, as they yielded this gold-colored copper, but after a time it was found that by melting copper with a certain earth (calamine), the copper was changed in color. The nature of the change was still unsuspected.

Alloys of copper and zinc retain their malleability and ductility when the zinc is not above 33 to 40 per cent. of the alloy. When the zinc is in excess of this a crystalline character begins to prevail. An alloy of one copper to two zinc may be crumbled in a mortar when cold.

Yellow brass that files and turns well may consist of copper four, zinc one to two. A greater proportion of zinc makes it harder and less tractable; with less zinc it is more tenacious, and hangs to the file like copper. Yellow brass (copper two, zinc one), is hardened by the addition of two to three per cent. of tin, or made more malleable by the same proportion of lead.

Copper, zinc, tin and lead in varying proportions form alloys always in definite quantity for a given alloy. The ease with which some of the metals are burned away at comparatively low temperatures renders it a very easy matter to make several different kinds of metals with the same mix. This very thing occurs, and the great difficulty in getting bearing brasses uniform in quality causes some engineers to babbit all bearings as the best way to insure uniformity. One lot of castings may be soft and tough, another hard, and so on.

Zinc is added the last thing as the crucible comes out of the furnace, and the mixing of the mass is a matter of uncertainty. If the metal is too hot for the zinc a large percentage goes off in the form of a greenish cloud of vapor, and the longer the stirring goes on the more escapes. The two metals which enter into the composition of brass have an affinity for each other, but they must be brought into intimate contact before they will combine. Some brass founders use precautions to prevent volatilization of the more fusible metals, introducing them under a cover of powdered charcoal on top of the copper.—*Glasgow Engineer.*

Young Chinese Oarswomen.

I visited prisons, temples, pagodas, mills, shops, duck-hatchings and everything that was of interest, says a Canton (China) correspondent of the Washington *Post*. To see the ducks I hired a boat, managed by three women, and spent over three hours on the river. I have had occasion to remark everywhere in my travels the decent behavior of women. One hardly expects much in a country where little girl babies are sometimes killed or sold into any kind of slavery, because of the poverty of the mother. Here were three women who were born on a boat and whose whole life is spent on one, and yet they had as much decency and natural modesty as if they had received a Sunday school education. A fine strong girl of sixteen sat on the deck of the bow vigorously pulling her oar in front of me and smiling through a beautiful set of teeth. She wore wide trousers under a kind of sack or short gown; her feet were bare. Most of the large junks, I learned, had women captains.

Barn Papered With $30,000.

There have been several stories floating about Third street about sarcastical and ironical uses that disappointed speculators have put mining stocks to. They are more or less apocryphal, but it is an actual fact that William Grassmuck, in the bitterness of his soul, papered the walls of a building at his Bell avenue residence with stock in the Sheridan mine that cost him $30,000 in cold cash. That is the most expensive wall paper is St. Louis.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county will attend at the time and places specified, in the following list, for the purpose of collecting State and County taxes for the year 1889:

Monday, July 15, Birmingham, until 2 o'clock, p. m.

Tuesday, July 16, Warriorsmark township, at Warriorsmark.

Wednesday, July 17, Franklin township, Franklinville.

Thursday, July 18, Spruce Creek, forenoon, Morris township, at Waterstreet, afternoon.

Friday, July 19, Alexandria and Porter township, at Alexandria.

Monday, July 22, Petersburg and Logan township, Petersburg.

Tuesday, July 23, West township, Wilsontown.

Wednesday, July 24, Barre township, Saulsburg.

Thursday, July 25, Jackson township, McAlevy's Fort.

Friday, July 26, Miller township, Cornpropsts Mills.

Saturday, July 27, Oneida township, Donation.

Monday, July 29, Three Springs and Clay township, Three Springs.

Tuesday, July 30, Saltillo, forenoon, Robertsdale, afternoon.

Wednesday, July 31, Broad Top City and part of Carbon township, forenoon, Dudley and Carbon township, afternoon.

Thursday, August 1, Coalmont, until 10, a. m., Hopewell township, at Cove Station, afternoon.

Friday, August 2, Lincoln township, Entriken, forenoon, and Marklesburg and part of Penn township, at Marklesburg station, afternoon.

Saturday, Aug. 3, Penn township, at Grafton, forenoon,

Monday, Aug. 5, Todd township, at D. A. Griffiths'.

Tuesday, Aug. 6, Cassville and Cass township, at Cassville.

Wednesday, Aug. 7, Union township, at J. C. Wright's forenoon.

Thursday, Aug. 8, Mapleton borough, Mapleton.

Friday, Aug. 9, Brady township, Mill Creek.

Saturday, Aug. 10, Juniata township, at Hawn's School House, forenoon.

Monday, Aug. 12, Tell township, Richvale, forenoon, Nossville, afternoon.

Tuesday, Aug. 13, Dublin township, Cree's School House, forenoon, Shade Gap, afternoon.

Wednesday, Aug. 14, Orbisonia and part of Cromwell township, Orbisonia.

Thursday, Aug. 15, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township, at Markle House.

Friday, Aug. 16, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township, at Shirleysburg.

Saturday, Aug. 17, Springfield township, at Meadow Gap.

Monday, Aug. 19, Mt. Union and part of Shirley township, at Mt. Union.

Tuesday, Aug. 20, Henderson township, at Union Church.

Wednesday, Aug. 21, Walker township, at McConnellstown, forenoon.

Thursday, Aug. 22, Huntingdon borough, First ward, treasurer's office.

Friday, Aug. 23, Huntingdon borough, Second ward, treasurer's office.

Monday, Aug. 26, Huntingdon borough, Third ward, treasurer's office.

Tuesday, Aug. 27, Huntingdon borough, Fourth ward, treasurer's office.

Wednesday, Aug. 28, Smithfield township, treasurer's office.

☞All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15th, 1889, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

E. O. ROGERS,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, June 13, 1889.

I WOULD like to say a few words to the business men. As I travel about this land I am impressed with the disorganization of our commercial interests. There are hard times, then a relaxation, then hard times again, and all this time a gracious God is showering down his blessings upon us. I believe that at the bottom of all these troubles lies the legalized liquor traffic.

Here is a photograph of the situation. Storehouses packed full of the good things necessary to the support of our homes. Homes destitute for want of the goods locked up in the overcrowded storehouses. Banks glutted with money that should pay for the transportation of these goods to these homes. What is the matter? Over-production is not the solution of the problem.

Suppose I have a man lying here sick. About him are six doctors—one at his head, one at his heart, two at his hands and two at his feet. The one at his head says there is a rush of blood here. Those at his hands and feet say there is no blood here. Do the doctors agree that there is an over-production of blood, and proceed to bleed the poor fellow to death? No, they go to work to get up a circulation. That is what we must do in our commercial body. It's an insult to God to take His bountiful blessings while His children are starving, and cry "over-production."

Last year there went out of the pockets of the laboring men of this country $550,000,000 money that should have gone for the purchase of necessary supplies for their families. During the past four years $2,200,000,000 have gone for that purpose. Suppose you turn these millions loose upon these overcrowded storehouses, before Fall there wouldn't be a dollar's worth of goods left in them, and many a ragged, barefoot boy could tuck his new trousers into his red-topped boots and sing "The old world's growing better."

The one solution of this problem is to open the mills, the workhouses, and stores, and close the distilleries, the breweries, the beer gardens, the variety theatres and the negro minstrel shows. Turn these matters around and let the money that went to them go for bread, and you'd see the brightest ending of the sweetest century this world ever saw.—*Col. G. W. Bain.*

Time-Table For Cooking Vegetables.

Good Housekeeping gives the following convenient time-table and general rule for boiling vegetables:

Potatoes, half an hour, unless small, when rather less.

Peas and asparagus, twenty, to twenty five minutes.

Cabbage and cauliflower, twenty-five minutes to half an hour.

String beans, if slit or sliced slantwise and thin, twenty minutes; if only snapped across, forty minutes.

Green corn, twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Lima beans, if very young, half an hour; old, forty minutes.

Carrots and turnips, forty-five minutes when young; one hour in winter.

Beets, one hour in summer; one hour and a half or even two hours, if large, in winter.

Onions, medium size, one hour.

Rule—All vegetables to go into fast boiling water to be quickly brought to the boiling point again, not left to steep in the hot water before boiling, which toughens them and destroys color and flavor.

QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFITS!

—IS—

MY MOTTO.

A. S. WELCH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Well-known

Webster, Studebaker & Acme Wagons; Spring Wagons & Buggies of Different Styles;

Osborne Steel-Frame Binders and Mowers, Oliver and Syracuse Chilled Plows, and Extras, Steel and Wood Frame Spring-Tooth Harrows, Hench and Buckeye Sulky and Walking Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Buckeye and Myers' Iron Force Pumps, Small Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Corn Planters, One-horse Plows, Feed Cutters, Lawn Mowers, Hay Forks and Pulleys, Wheelbarrows, Buggy Harness, Ready-mixed Paints, Fertilizers of Different Grades, Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, Etc. In fact, by far the Largest Stock of Farming Implements in Huntingdon county, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Don't fail to call on or address me for prices before purchasing, and save money.

Telephone Connection. Yours resp'y.,

A. S. WELCH, Mount Union, Penn'a.

Farmers, Attention!

We are the Headquarters for

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I carry the largest line of Implements in the county, and, in buying in car-load lots, get the benefit of all discounts. I am agent for, and keep on hands, the following among my varied stock:

Triumph Steel-Frame Folding Binders,

Triumph Mowers, (1 and 2-Horse), Triumph Self Rake, Crown Fertilizer Grain Drills.

Hamburg Steel Combination Plows—cheapest repaired plow—reversible self-sharpening share

—high beam—light draft—best plow in the market.

Stevens' Arch Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Half-Steel Straight Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Iron-beam Double and Single Shovel Plows, Iron-beam Cultivators, Hoffhame's Broken-axle Riding Cultivator (the only corn-worker successfully used on hilly land), Thomas' Hay Rakes (horse dump and hand dump), Thomas' Iron Force and Lift Pump, seamless drawn brass cylinders.

South Bend Wagons,

best wagons ever brought into Pennsylvania. Spangler Corn Planter (can be regulated to plant 12 different distances, either hilling or drilling), Cutting Boxes and anything in the way of farming implements. I contract for, and furnish, plain iron or galvanized tubing of any size. I also handle High Grade Fertilizers. Agent for the New Becker Washing Machine, the greatest improvement of the age. Come and see my stock.

W. W. McCRACKEN,

Cor. 7th and Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Ladies' Emporium.

No damage from the Flood. All Goods nice, fresh and new.

Millinery, Dry Goods and Notions.

All latest styles and lowest prices.

Ladies, call and examine my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans.

A. C. Greenland. U. G. Pheasant.

Greenland & Pheasant,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, & Shingles,

Bill Stuff a Specialty.

All Kinds of Lumber furnished on Short notice.

Respectfully,

Greenland & Pheasant,

CALVIN, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Subscribe for "The Item."

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son

We Do Not Have Time

To Write Long Advertisements

We are kept too busy waiting on our customers. But you all know we endeavor to keep a first-class stock of Goods, such as we believe the people want. We keep a full line of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes; Gents' and Ladies' Fine Shoes a specialty. We also carry a large line of Hardware, such as Carriage Bolts, Door Locks, Pad Locks, Saws, Hatchets, Squares, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, and Iron. Also, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, and all Goods kept in a first-class general store. Don't forget the place---

"The Old Reliable" Store

—of—

PHILLIPS & SON.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son.

Merit and Low Prices Always Win.

WE WANT THE CASH AND PROMPT-PAYING CUSTOMERS.

We Make Prices That No One Can Make Who Gives Longer Than Thirty Days.

We take time to write advertisements and give prices, knowing we cannot be undersold.

Full cream cheese, 15c.
3 lbs. Valencia raisins, 25c.
3 lbs. dried apples, 10c.
2 lbs. ginger-snaps, 25c.
Best teas—black, green, or Japan, 45c.
Baking powder, 20c.
Chocolate, 45c.
2-lb. package Snow-Flake oats, 15c.
Catsup and mustard, per bottle, 10c.
3 lbs. rice, 25c.
Best green coffee, 24c.
3 lbs. fine prunes, 25c.
3 lbs. soda crackers, 25c.
Soda, 10c.
Corn or gloss starch, 8c.
Sardines, per box, 8c.

Bargains in queen's-ware, glassware, hardware, wood and willow-ware, tinware, floor, table, and stair oil-cloth.

Feathers closing out; best brand, 67c. Only a small lot left; if you want any, call early.

Another invoice of ladies', gents', and children's shoes; more expected this week. Our boots and shoes are mostly bought from the manufacturer and for "spot cash." We save all discounts and our customers get the benefit.

We call your attention to the shoes on our bargain counter this week. All kinds and sizes and every pair a bargain. Only one or two pairs of a kind and must be closed out at once, to make room for new stock.

Boys' dress shoes, 90 cents to $1.50; youths', $1.25 to $1.75; men's, $1.40 to $4.00.

Our men's seamless shoes at $1.65 cannot be beat.

Ladies' Oxford ties and button shoes, large line, very cheap.

Bargains in Hammocks and Hammock fixtures.

Gents' dress shirts—white, percal, and flannel—all sizes and prices.

Another lot sunshades and umbrellas, silk and sateen, all kinds of fancy handles. Do not buy until you have seen them and learned prices.

Clark's spool cotton, 2 for 5c, or 25c per doz. Silk thread, 5c; 2 spools twist, 5c. Needles, per pk., 2c. Pins, per pk., 2c.

Dress shields, 5c.

Lead pencil, rubber tip, and good tablet, 5c.

Sheet music, per sheet, 3c. Envelopes, per pk., 10c. 24 sheets letter paper, 10c.

Embroidery, per yd., 3c, up; colored embroidery, very cheap, to close out.

Pearl buttons, per doz, 5c.

Gingham aprons, 6c, up. Dress ginghams and chambreys, per yard, 10c.

Silk veiling, per yd., 15c.; Silk face velvet, black only, per yd., 75c, worth $1.00.

Boy's seersucker coats and vests, 75c; men's, $1.20, up.

Closing out white goods at one-half price, also, dress linings at one-half price.

See our assortment of fans.

—ooOoo—

Remember our Terms:—Cash in full on Pay Day; never longer than 30 Days.

—ooOoo—

B. O'Connor & Sons,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.